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ABSTRACT

This Michigan Kids Count data book for 1995 describes the condition of children in each of Michigan's 83 counties. The first part of the report explores the status of the children in five areas of child well-being: (1) Economic Security; (2) Child Health; (3) Child Safety; (4) Teens at Risk; and (5) Education. The discussion presents an overview of the findings for the state; how the state rates compare to those of the nation; implications of the findings; recent developments for the state's children in this general area; and an overview of county findings. The second section presents statistical profiles of Michigan and its 83 counties. The profiles feature demographic information, the percentage change in key indicators, and a table of the indicators used to measure child well-being in 1995. For most indicators, rates and numbers are presented for the most recent year (1991-93 averages) and the base year (1986-88). The report notes that that economic security weakened substantially over the 1980s, and the trend has continued into the 1990s; too many of the children experience family violence; three of the four teen risk indicators worsened; and there is a comparatively low success on basic reading, science and math skills. (AA)

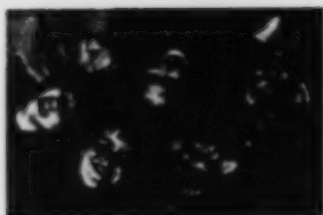
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County Profiles of Child & Family Well-Being

Kids Count in Michigan is part of a broad national effort to measure the well-being of children at the state and local levels, and use that information to shape efforts which can improve the lives of children. Funding is provided through the Annie E. Casey and Skillman Foundations. The partners in the Michigan project include:

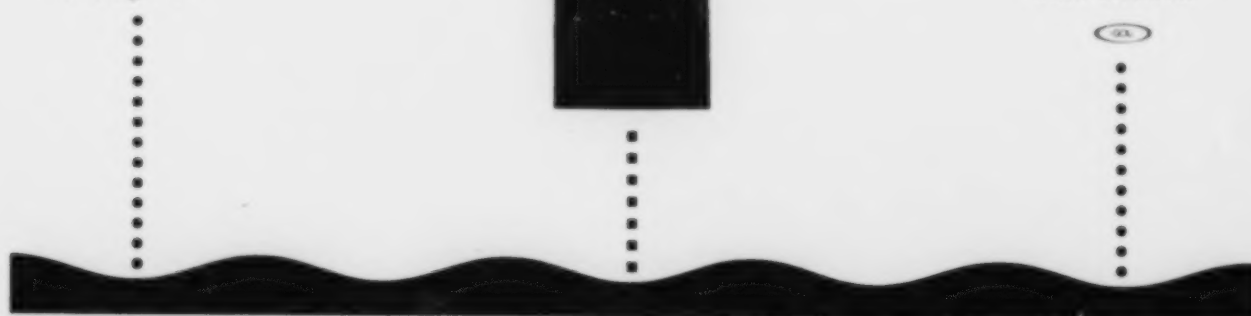
- **Michigan's Children**, a statewide, multi-issue, independent, broad-based advocacy group which works with policy-makers, other organizations and the public to improve the quality of life for children and their families
- **Michigan League for Human Services**, a statewide citizens' organization which seeks to improve human services through research, information dissemination, advocacy and support services to the state's charitable organizations
- **Michigan State University**, the state's major land-grant university, has four contributing entities:
 - *Michigan State University Extension*, an educational outreach unit, which trains community leaders to access, interpret, and present data relevant to families and local communities
 - *Department of Family and Child Ecology* in the College of Human Ecology which trains statewide audiences in the use and interpretation of data and has been involved in research and programming focused on youth at risk
 - *Institute for Public Policy and Social Research* which houses demographic, economic and social databases for all counties, cities and townships within Michigan
 - *Institute for Children, Youth and Families*, which has a major research and programming agenda focused upon youth at-risk

Additional copies of the 1995 data book are available for \$15 (plus tax) from:

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• To improve the status of
• children, youth, and families,
• Kids Count in Michigan
• will collect and disseminate
• data as a basis for public
• policy development and
• community action.

Kids Count in Michigan 1995 Data Book



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The continued technical assistance, encouragement and support from the national KIDS COUNT project staff and the KIDS COUNT network helped enormously and are much appreciated. Steady feedback on the usefulness of the book and the data from child advocates and community planners throughout the state keeps us going. Please let us know what other information or format would be helpful.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgments and Steering Committee	ii
---	----

Foreword	iv
----------------	----

Introduction	1
--------------------	---

I. Michigan Overview

Economic Security	3
-------------------------	---

Child Health	11
--------------------	----

Child Safety	19
--------------------	----

Teens at Risk	23
---------------------	----

Education	31
-----------------	----

II. Profiles

Michigan Profile	38
------------------------	----

County Profiles	40
-----------------------	----

Data Notes & Sources	206
----------------------------	-----

Foreword

This publication is the fourth KIDS COUNT in Michigan Data Book. Since 1991, the KIDS COUNT project has been measuring child well-being in Michigan – and in all its 83 counties – with the best indicators available.

Through the inspiration of the Center for the Study of Social Policy and the Annie E. Casey Foundation in the late 1980s, KIDS COUNT projects now function in all 50 states to monitor how children are doing. The national and state projects use outcome measures similar to those being used in Michigan.

Our state was selected in 1990 to be in the second wave of states to begin to define well-being indicators and produce an annual county-by-county status report on children and youth. At the same time, the national KIDS COUNT project was developed and continues to produce an annual databook in which the status of the nation's children is reported, with a state-by-state comparative analysis presented. For the first time in our country's history, we know something concrete about our children. We have a way – if somewhat limited – to monitor the health and well-being of the next generation and to track our children's progress over time in every county of every state. It is truly exciting to see this initiative unfolding.

The major objective of the annual report in Michigan focuses on improved outcomes for children growing up in Michigan. The databook represents our contribution to all the people in the state who work together in local communities to help children grow up safe and healthy through data based planning and problem solving initiatives; to all persons at every level of government who are committed to the development of public policies based on the best information available and the promise to improve the lives of kids; to all those in the print and broadcast media who take on the job of communicating on the status of children and their issues throughout the year in a responsible way.

We also hope that the information in these pages will help in the development of the prevention and early intervention strategies which are far more effective and much less costly than remedial programs, since – as one child advocate put it – where kids are concerned in our state, it seems that “we ignore safety features at the launch site, preferring to mobilize resources for the crash landing.”



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Introduction

Childhood is marked by a series of transitions: birth, early childhood development of skills, kindergarten and the world of school, middle school and adolescence, the high school years and graduation. Along this pathway through childhood, some children do not make these transitions on schedule, some not at all. Most families and communities try to help their children as best they can; others struggle with a lack of resources to provide the necessary supports.

A variety of risk factors affect these transitions for children. *KIDS COUNT* in Michigan monitors these factors, tracking how the state's children are faring. Although the risk indicators are considered separately and grouped in five general areas of child well-being – economic security, child health, child safety, teens at risk and education – they are integrally connected to each other. For example, an economic security factor, such as child poverty, has a significant impact on indicators and outcomes in the realms of child health, child safety, teen risk and education. By the same token, a teen risk behavior such as teen birth will have implications for the areas of economic security, child health, child safety and education. The interrelationships of these factors require thoughtful and comprehensive policies and programs if they are to effectively address any single aspect of child well-being.



These measures of child well-being have profound implications for all Michigan residents. Since the state population remains relatively stable, the children who are born here will likely stay here to become part of the social fabric and labor force in Michigan's local communities. Further, as life expectancy has increased over the twentieth century, the average American child born in the 1990s will live almost twice as many years as children born at the beginning of the century. This development means that the level of investment in children will have far-reaching long-term effects not only on the individual, but on the quality of life in the nation and in local communities. It is thus the best interest of the country's future to ensure healthy and successful transitions for children as they mature into adults.

The most critical transitions for children occur at the beginning and end of childhood – birth and adolescence. Several consistent and reliable indicators which allow an assessment of these critical periods for the state's children show worsening trends. A larger share of babies in Michigan face difficulties at the beginning of their lives compared to five years ago and compared to other states in the nation. Recent data show that nearly one of ten Michigan mothers obtained inadequate prenatal care – a growth over the trend period of almost 42 percent. The share of the state's infants who are born at low birth weight and who die before their first birthday exceeded national averages. Michigan babies faced worse odds of surviving their first year than their counterparts in 44 other states in the nation in 1992.

The commitment to healthy, strong communities and families must begin with ensuring that the children in the state get as healthy a start as possible.



The most critical transitions for children occur at the beginning and end of childhood – birth and adolescence.

The steady long-term commitment to bringing the state's infant mortality rate down illustrates how focused and comprehensive strategies can make a difference. These investments in human capital can only reap benefits for Michigan residents.

As they make the transition to adulthood, more Michigan youth are at risk in adolescence – the high school dropout rate almost doubled in three years. The share of young women who become mothers before age 18 and of youth arrested for a violent index crime increased in the trend period as well. On the key teen risk indicators, only the rate of teen violent death has improved for the state's youth in the trend period.

Unfortunately few reliable indicators exist on the status of children as they make several other significant transitions, particularly during the school years. For example, no assessment is available for the school readiness of kindergarteners in the state. The best

available indicator in the vital area of education comes from the Michigan Education Assessment Program tests, which show that in 1995 six of ten Michigan fourth graders had not mastered basic reading skills and nearly two of three were without these skills at the seventh grade level. Many of these children attend schools in high poverty districts with high annual student turnovers – some as high as 82 percent. These children will be severely disadvantaged in a highly technical and competitive society.

In the following pages the status of the children of Michigan in these five areas of child well-being will be explored. In the first section each of the five areas of child well-being is examined: the discussion presents an overview of the findings for the state; how the state rates compare to those of the nation; implications of the findings; recent developments for the state's children in this general area; and an overview of county findings.

In the second section profiles of Michigan and its 83 counties are presented: they feature demographic information, the percentage change in key indicators, and a table of the indicators used to measure child well-being in 1995. For most indicators, rates and numbers will be presented for the most recent year (1991-93 averages) and the base year (1986-88).¹

In an era of significant change in many public policy areas affecting children and youth, it has become even more essential that decision makers at every level monitor carefully the impact of these changes on the well-being of the state's children. Their successful transition to adulthood may well depend on the willingness and ability of the state's leaders to check on their progress along the way.

¹ A supplement of annual data for the seven indicators which use averaged rates and numbers is available by request.

Economic Security



Economic security weakened substantially for children in Michigan over the 1980s, and the trend has continued into the 1990s. According to available indicators, such as national and state child poverty rates, an ever-increasing share of children is living at subsistence levels. The most reliable proxy for family income levels, participation in free and reduced priced lunches, showed an upsurge of almost 33 percent for school-aged children in the state over the last five years.

The amount of income available to an American family affects many critical aspects of well-being for the family's children. Not only are basic needs such as housing and nutrition inextricably linked to income levels, but also physical and emotional health, quality of education, personal safety and outcomes in adolescence.

In other countries, government subsidies for families with children compensate for low family income so that the effective numbers of children growing up in poverty are dramatically lowered through societal intervention.



In European countries, universal programs such as child allowances, child support assurance, national health insurance and universal child care provide the infrastructure for families, particularly those headed by a mother, to participate in the labor force. Without such intercessions, low levels of family financial resources can mean inadequate nutrition, unsafe housing, frequent changes in housing, irregular or no health care and parental stress and depression. These factors often accumulate with compounding effects on children to create learning difficulties, chronic illnesses, behavior problems, neglect, abuse or delinquency.

Poor children face increased risks in all aspects of well-being: they are five times as likely to die from infectious diseases and parasites, six times more likely to die from other diseases, nine times more likely to be reported neglected and four times more likely to die in fires. They face roughly double the risk of extreme behavior problems, high school dropout, low birth-weight and death from birth defects.¹ The worsening rates of high school dropouts in Michigan as of 1995, as well as the steadily increasing rates of low birth weight and its relatively high infant mortality rate as compared to other states in the nation testify to the numbers of children in the state endangered by the lack of economic security in their families.

The majority of poor children in Michigan are white, but the likelihood of poverty increases dramatically by race and ethnicity. In 1992 national child poverty rates showed that almost one of every two African-American children lived in poverty, and four of every ten Hispanic children, compared to slightly less than two of ten white children.²

All (Related) Children in Poverty

Michigan: 18.2% of all children

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Livingston	5.1%	1,627
2	Ottawa	6.0	3,262
3	Clinton	7.0	1,156
4	Macomb	7.2	12,135
5	Oakland	8.2	21,650
6	Eaton	8.5	2,144
7	Emmet	9.9	649
8	Lapeer	10.4	2,276
9	Washtenaw	10.5	6,280
10	Grand Traverse	10.8	1,854

Ten Highest Rates

74	Roscommon	25.8%	1,054
75	Saginaw	26.1	15,217
76	Montmorency	26.5	537
77	Alcona	26.7	564
78	Arenac	28.5	1,117
79	Wayne	30.3	169,215
80	Ogemaw	30.4	1,484
81	Gladwin	32.9	1,858
82	Clare	35.5	2,236
83	Lake	37.1	762

Source: U.S. Census 1990.

...

What is Poverty?

1995 Poverty Income Guidelines

Family Size	Monthly	Annual
1	\$ 623	\$ 7,470
2	836	10,030
3	1,049	12,590
4	1,263	15,150
5	1,476	17,710

*Michigan taxes income at about 55 percent of the poverty level or when income reaches just over half of the annual income listed at the various family sizes thus the net income for poor families in the state is lower than it would be in most other states. Michigan is among the ten states with the lowest tax thresholds or levels of income at which families owe state income tax. For example, in Michigan for a single parent family of three, the tax threshold was \$6,300 in 1994; for all states, the median tax threshold for this family was almost twice as high at \$11,300.

...

Families in poverty cannot meet basic needs of food and housing for their children.

The long-term cost of child poverty was recently highlighted by a Tufts University study of the nutritional deficits in poor children under six years old. According to the study, significant numbers of young children in poverty lacked the recommended daily intake on 10 of 16 key nutrients, such as zinc, iron, and vitamin E, when compared to non-poor young children.³ It was found that households with family income above poverty levels were able to spend significantly more on fresh fruit and vegetables, meats, poultry, fish and eggs which are sources for the essential nutrients required by children.

A third to a half of poor children had low enough intakes on some vital nutrients to affect cognitive functioning and overall healthy development. For example, poor children were five times more likely to have inadequate amounts of Vitamin A which is essential for vision, bone growth, tooth development and reproduction; it also helps decrease the risk of chronic diseases such as cancer and cardiovascular problems. Further, even mild nutritional deficits in young children can seriously impair healthy mental development, according to researchers.

Yet the growing number of low income families also need to spend more on housing, according to data from the 1993 American Housing Survey. A majority of poor renter households are families with children, and more than three of five such households spent at least half their income on rent and utilities.⁴ In 1993 the typical poor renter in the nation spent 60 percent of income on housing. According to a recent report, these trends affect a broad range of poor households: rural and urban, non-minority and minority, those on assistance and families with more than one employed person. (Half of all poor renter families with

children had one or more employed members in 1993.)

In the Detroit metro area, 74,800 poor renter households spent half or more of their income on housing. In the city of Detroit, the proportion of poor renters receiving a public subsidy to help with housing costs was smaller than in several other large Midwestern cities: 27 percent of poor renters (29,500 households) in Detroit received a public subsidy to help with their housing costs, compared to 34 percent in Cleveland, 50 percent in Minneapolis-St. Paul, and 32 percent in Chicago.⁵ All indications suggest a small share of low income families with children get housing subsidies in Michigan; for example, in 1992, only 10 percent of all Michigan families receiving cash assistance also received housing subsidies. The average three-person family on Aid to Families with Dependent Children in Michigan, however, would have only \$35 left from the current maximum grant after paying fair market rent for a two bedroom unit.

The increase of households in poverty, which results in larger numbers of low-income renters, and a sharp decline in the number of low-cost housing units available have resulted in a housing shortage for low income families. In the nation, between 1973 and 1993 the number of unsubsidized units which cost \$300 per month (in 1993 dollars) dropped by 43 percent - from 5.1 million to 2.9 million. In the Midwest, there are about three low-income renters for every two low-rent units. Only 37 percent of poor renter households received a subsidy for housing in 1993 from some level of government. While subsidized housing units as a percentage of all low-cost units have more than doubled, to almost half in 1993, most qualified families seeking assistance are placed on long waiting lists for subsidies or public housing. As these trends continue, more families will be unable to provide stable and safe shelter for their children.

Families with one or more full-time workers still face poverty.

In Michigan, as elsewhere in the nation, employment does not solve the problem of poverty. Recent economic surveys continue to find that the earnings of one in five full-time workers do not rise above poverty level, and the real median income of American households has dropped significantly since the 1989 census. Although unemployment in the state has decreased in the last year, assessments of poverty for Michigan residents suggest that an increasing share of the state's families are living at income levels below poverty.

According to the Bureau of the Census, the number of Americans in poverty increased between 1992 and 1993 for the fourth straight year, and the share of Michigan residents who are poor swelled from 13.4 to 15.4 percent.⁶ This growth would mean almost 64,000 more children in the state were living below poverty, a number just about equal to the entire child population of Washtenaw County in 1995.⁷ Poverty figures for 1994, recently released by the Census Bureau, report the percentage of Michigan residents below poverty dropped to 14.1 percent that year, but the median wage continues to stagnate, which suggests that many families will be unable to improve their standard of living.

The 1992 Michigan child poverty rate of 21.8 would include 556,000 of the state's projected child population in 1995, but national trends show child poverty may still be increasing. In 1993, the national child poverty rate stood at 22.7 percent, the highest rate since 1964, as was the number (15.7 million) of poor children.

The poverty rate for young children – those under six years old – has remained consistently higher than the overall child poverty rate: the state's rate in 1989 was 21.8 percent. The National Center for Children in

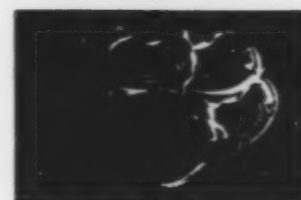
Poverty announced that the national poverty rate for young children had risen to 26 percent by 1992; up from 23 percent in 1989, an increase of 13 percent in three years. Furthermore, 40 percent of these young children lived in "working poor" families, supported by inadequate earnings. The Michigan poverty rate for young children is not available after 1989.

Even more troubling, recent studies that examine the duration of poverty "spells" in families show that for a majority of poor children, poverty did not constitute an interlude in childhood – almost seven of ten children in poverty experienced chronic or permanent poverty over the duration of their young lives.⁸

Children in single parent families are under threat of diminished social, as well as economic, resources.

The risk of poverty intensifies for children in single parent families where often the family's income depends on one or more of the following: earnings of only one adult (usually a mother); child support; or public cash assistance.⁹ (While the larger portion of single parent families continue to be headed by a mother, as of spring 1992, fathers represented 13.8 percent of all custodial parents.) Although most Michigan families (72.1 percent) were two-parent families in 1992, the state has relatively more single parent families than nearly all other states, ranking 42nd of the 50 states and the District of Columbia on this indicator.¹⁰ The share of children living with a single parent in 1992 varied dramatically by race and ethnicity: 57 percent for African-American children; 32 percent for Hispanic children; and 21 percent for white children.

Poverty not only results from family disruption but may also cause it. The rising share of mother-only families



Young Children in Poverty (Under Age 6)

Michigan: 21.8% of young children

Ten Lowest Rates			
Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Livingston	5.8%	608
2	Ottawa	7.2	1,379
3	Clinton	8.0	424
4	Macomb	8.3	4,803
5	Oakland	9.5	8,705
6	Eaton	11.8	931
7	Grand Traverse	12.4	720
8	Emmet	12.5	291
9	Lapeer	12.5	815
10	Barry	12.5	550
Ten Highest Rates			
74	Saginaw	31.4%	6,018
75	Manistee	32.0	512
76	Ogemaw	33.2	509
77	Alcona	33.4	220
78	Montmorency	33.7	210
79	Wayne	34.8	69,460
80	Arenac	35.8	433
81	Lake	36.4	247
82	Gladwin	39.4	725
83	Clare	40.1	875

Source: U.S. Census 1990.

Children in Poverty: School Age Children (Ages 6 through 17)

Michigan: 16.4% of school-age children

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Livingston	4.7%	1,019
2	Ottawa	5.4	1,883
3	Macomb	6.6	7,332
4	Clinton	6.6	732
5	Eaton	7.0	1,213
6	Oakland	7.5	12,945
7	Emmet	8.4	358
8	Washtenaw	9.3	3,460
9	Lapeer	9.5	1,461
10	Osego	10.0	334

Ten Highest Rates

74	Montmorency	23.3%	327
75	Saginaw	23.5	9,199
76	Alcona	23.6	344
77	Roscommon	24.1	681
78	Arenac	25.2	684
79	Wayne	27.8	99,755
80	Ogemaw	29.1	975
81	Gladwin	29.7	1,133
82	Clare	33.1	1,361
83	Lake	37.4	515

Source: U.S. Census 1990.



mirrors the steady increase since 1969 in the proportion of men between 25 and 34 years of age who do not earn enough to keep a family of four above poverty; in 1993 approximately one of every three male workers in this age group in Michigan earned less than \$15,000 annually.¹¹ Among African-American and Latino males, income levels are even lower – nearly half earned less than \$15,000.

Although the risk of negative outcomes increases for children in single parent families, the majority of children from single parent families do graduate from high school on time, delay childbearing past the teen years and make a successful transition to the world of adulthood. The most critical factors which disproportionately affect children in single-parent families include: low income, lack of parental guidance and weakened community ties. Low income, or the sudden drop in income often connected to divorce, remains the single most important factor in the increased risk of negative outcomes, such as high school dropout, teen pregnancy or teen idleness (15-19 year olds neither in school nor in the labor force) for children in single parent families. Insufficient parental guidance and attention and lack of ties to community resources also are major factors in negative outcomes, accounting for the other half of the disadvantage.¹² Parental involvement weakens because one parent has less time and authority than two, and instability in income and housing among single parent families can diminish the parental role.

Researchers also highlight another loss for children in single parent families: "social capital," based on long-term relationships of commitment and trust. When fathers are not invested in the lives of their children and mothers are unable to maintain stable housing because of limited finances, the

extended community network that supports a child's social world is broken or weakened. Recent analysis of national survey data reveal that over a third of the moves among single parent families were involuntary, a result of eviction or an inability to pay the rent.¹³ Recent studies emphasize that while two factors, residential mobility and family income, account for the educational disadvantage experienced by children in single parent families, residential mobility is even more significant than family income, particularly as a major contributor to dropping out of high school.

The effects of poverty on children in single parent families are a cause for increased concern as one of every two children will spend part or all of childhood in a single parent family, and according to the National Commission on Children, three-quarters of children in single parent families experience poverty at some time during their first ten years. One strategy to counteract the economic impact has been increased efforts at the state and national levels to enforce support payments from non-custodial parents, usually the fathers. In the spring of 1992, roughly one of every three of the nation's single parents reported having requested assistance at some point from a government agency in collecting child support; well over half of these received assistance, usually in establishing a child support obligation or collecting child support owed.

According to a recent Urban Institute study,¹⁴ another \$34 billion could be collected in an ideal system where all noncustodial fathers had legal obligations set according to Wisconsin child support guidelines,¹⁵ which specify a percentage of the non-custodial parental income based on the number of children. About \$7 billion of the \$34 billion gap in the nation was caused by the non-collection of

Single Mother Families with Children under Age 6 Below Poverty

(Family of 3, income \$10,060 in 1989)

Michigan: 61.3% of single mother
families with children under age 6

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Otsego	36.7%	29
2	Livingston	41.0	87
3	Leelanau	41.7	23
4	Macomb	42.0	438
5	Ottawa	42.5	230
6	Washtenaw	44.2	577
7	Oakland	46.1	1,794
8	Delta	46.2	66
9	Charlevoix	48.8	41
10	Crawford	49.2	29

Ten Highest Rates

73	Osceola	74.6%	50
74	Dickinson	75.3	73
75	Montmorency	76.7	33
76	Manistee	77.7	94
77	Alger	81.1	30
78	Mason	81.9	86
79	Ogemaw	82.0	91
80	Schooncraft	82.2	37
81	Arenac	86.8	92
82	Gladwin	87.9	102

Source: U.S. Census 1990.

roughly one-third of ordered support. Another \$7 billion resulted from the low fixed amounts of child support awards, usually not updated to reflect changes in income of the non-custodial parent or the costs of raising a child. Well over half (\$20 billion) of the gap between the actual and ideal child support collection, however, occurred because child support was not awarded. About a third of custodial mothers "did not pursue an award"; another 21 percent could not locate the father; and another 16 percent said the noncustodial father was financially unable to pay an award.¹⁶ Analysis of 1990 U.S. census

data reveal that roughly 13 to 26 percent of non-custodial fathers either lived in a poor family or had personal incomes below poverty level. (Most custodial fathers who did not receive a child support award either did not want an award or did not pursue it).

Children in families receiving public cash assistance are likely to remain in poverty even if the non-custodial father pays child support since an AFDC family receives only the first \$50 a month from all child support collected – the rest is used to reimburse the government for supplying the basic grant. Of the roughly \$885 million collected for child support in the state in 1994, about 19 percent was for the support of families who were or had been receiving public cash assistance. Of the total 443,379 child support cases with orders in 1994 in Michigan, one in three were for families which were reliant on public assistance. Nationally, in 1989, non-custodial fathers of AFDC children paid \$1.5 billion in child support, most of which the government retained to defray the \$12 billion spent on AFDC families that year.

In Michigan the most significant change in child support enforcement would seem to be the increase in the amount procured through withholding orders through employers. In 1994 almost 60 percent of the \$885.4 million collected came from employer withholding, compared to 45 percent collected through this mechanism in 1990. All child support orders are now required to specify withholding when the case is opened. Previously, withholding orders were implemented only in cases of arrearage when challenged in court.

Another state effort is the development of a computerized Child Support Enforcement System (CSES) to collect and disburse child-support payments, keep track of nonpayments and trigger enforcement of support orders. As in all transitions, many problems have

Basic Support Programs for Michigan Families

Family Size	AFDC Grant* Monthly / Annual	Food Stamps Monthly / Annual
1	- -	- -
2	\$371 \$4,452	\$210 \$2,520
3	459 5,508	275 3,300
4	563 6,756	326 3,912
5	659 7,908	370 4,440

* Based on the Wayne County rate and assuming no earned income. (More than three-quarters of the monthly AFDC grant is spent on shelter by most families – leaving about \$100 for transportation, personal care and cleaning supplies, clothing, and school supplies). Three quarters of AFDC families have less than three children.¹⁷

Note: Poverty guidelines are adjusted annually for inflation, as are the food stamp allotments. The AFDC grant levels are not indexed to inflation; they are determined annually in the state appropriations process. (Since 1991 Michigan grant levels have been at the lowest level allowed by federal guidelines.)

occurred. As caseloads continued to grow in the 64 Friend of the Court (FOC) offices throughout the state, each of the 1,426 FOC staff averaged 527 cases during the year.

In 1993 Michigan collected more child support money – just over \$949 million – than any other state in the country, followed by Pennsylvania, California and Ohio. At the same time about \$2.5 billion is owed the state's children in unpaid support as of August 1995. Of the 750,000 child support cases in the state, no tally is available for the numbers of cases affected by this level of arrearage.

Children Receiving Free and Reduced Price Lunches

Michigan: 30.5% of school children

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Livingston	7.8%	1,664
2	Clinton	13.9	1,304
3	Oakland	15.6	26,309
4	Macomb	16.0	17,377
5	Talon	16.4	2,590
6	Ottawa	16.4	5,526
7	Lapeer	16.7	2,623
8	Monroe	19.5	4,402
9	Washtenaw	20.6	7,747
10	Shawanssee	20.7	2,848

Ten Highest Rates

74	Crawford	43.9%	963
75	Roscommon	44.8	1,848
76	Missaukee	45.3	1,115
77	Luce	45.4	566
78	Montmorency	45.6	548
79	Iosco	46.0	2,835
80	Oceana	46.1	1,875
81	Oscoda	51.3	729
82	Clare	53.6	2,898
83	Lake	76.4	678

Source: MI Department of Education.

Discussion of Indicators

• Children below Poverty

Child poverty increased in Michigan over the 1980s by 37 percent. At the beginning of the 1980s a little over one in ten children in the state lived below poverty, by the end of the decade about one of every five Michigan children lived below poverty – almost half a million children. This erosion in family economic well-being has serious implications for the ability of a family to meet the basic needs of their children.

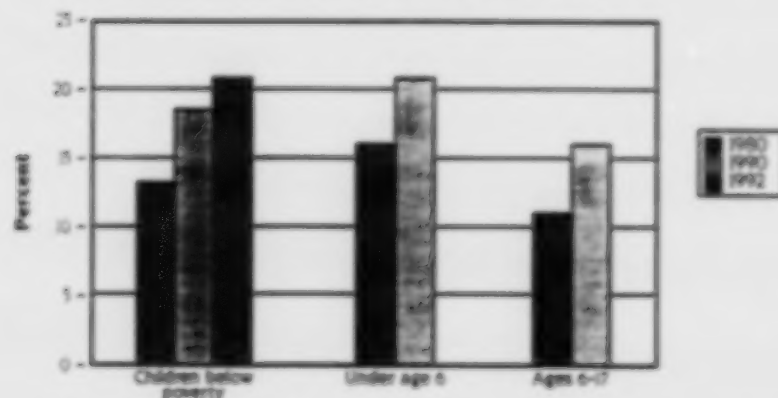
While the state's poverty rate climbed to 18.2 percent in 1989, 1992 data show a worsening of the state's child poverty rate to 21.8 percent, which exceeded the national rate that year of 20.6 percent. In 1992 the child poverty rate in Michigan was higher than in the majority of the states: it ranked 34th on this indicator. Further, the state child poverty rate exceeded the states' median by more than 20 percent.¹⁷

Among Michigan counties only six experienced a decline in child poverty rates for children between 1980 and 1990: Emmet, Presque Isle, Kalkaska,

Ottawa and Otsego Counties. The greatest decrease was minimal: 8.3 percent in Emmet. On the other hand, in Manistee and Baraga Counties the share of children in poverty worsened by 118 and 109 percent – more than doubling – and in Genesee and Roscommon Counties 74 and 84 percent, respectively.

Compared to school-aged children (ages 6-17), young children under age 6 faced greater risk of poverty. Both groups experienced roughly the same increase in poverty over the 1980s, but a larger share of the young children (16 percent compared to about 13 percent) were poor at the beginning of the decade. As the minimum wage continues to lose ground in constant dollars, young families – particularly in households where the adults have only a high school education or less – will face continual decline in real income. (If the minimum wage had kept pace with inflation since 1968, it would be \$6.50 an hour rather than the current \$4.25.) The three in four Americans with only a high school diploma saw their hourly wages fall from \$11.23 in 1979 to \$9.92 in 1993.¹⁸

The Share of Children in Poverty Has Grown in Michigan Since 1980



Sources: U.S. Census 1980 and 1990 and Current Population Surveys (March supplements – 1990-1994 five year averages) for 1992 rate.

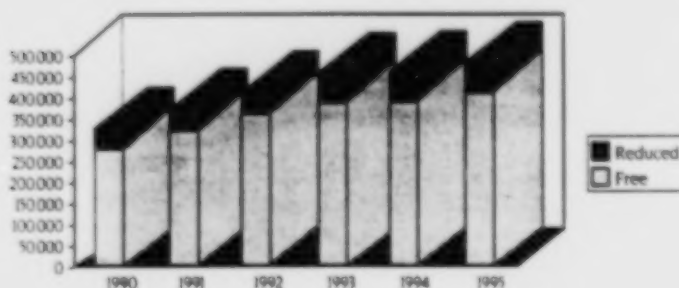
• Single Mother Families with Children Under 6, Below Poverty

Of all families at risk of poverty, single mother families are particularly vulnerable. Even in the counties with the lowest rates of poverty for this household type, more than one in three such families lived below poverty. For the state as a whole, almost two of every three such families lived at this subsistence level. In six counties – Gladwin, Arenac, Schoolcraft, Ogemaw, Mason and Alger – over eight of ten single mother families with young children were living below poverty. Otsego County had the lowest percentage (36.7 percent) of female-headed families with young children in poverty, followed by Livingston, Leelanau, and Macomb Counties.

Over the 1980s, in only 18 counties did the poverty rate for these families decline: the most dramatic changes occurred in Delta and Otsego Counties where the poverty rate for such families dropped by 35 percent and 28 percent respectively. On the other hand, in Oscoda, Missaukee, Roscommon, Benzie and Schoolcraft Counties the poverty rate among such families more than quadrupled.

Families with a single mother usually have the income of only one adult to support the household. Low levels of child support awards and enforcement, as well as family support grants, such as Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and the gender gap in women's wages all affect financial resources for single mother families. On average in 1994 about half of AFDC families had a child under the age of six, and three-quarters of all AFDC families had one or two children. Mothers received \$4.88 a day plus another \$2.30 daily in food stamps (77 cents a meal) to meet all the child's needs other than medical care. In contrast, the state invested \$45.07 per day per child in foster care and \$79.27 in state ward and board settings.¹⁹

Participation in Michigan's Free and Reduced Priced Lunch Program Rose in the Early 1990s: Proportion Eligible for Free Lunch Remained the Same



Source: Michigan Department of Education

For single mother families with pre-school or infant children, access to child care constitutes the most critical factor in their ability to work or gain new skills to get a family-supporting job. The lack of affordable, quality child care continues to hamper the ability of many women to improve the standard of living of their families.

• Free and Reduced Priced Lunch

In the early 1990s, participation in the school lunch program increased by almost a third – 30.5 percent. In 1989-90 roughly one of every four children participated in the program; by the 1994-95 school year one of every three children did. This substantial increase in participation in the free and reduced priced lunch program in Michigan public schools in the last five years suggests an increased share of school-aged children whose families are in poverty.

Since county level income data for families with children are only available every ten years, the participation in nutrition programs for low-

income children, such as the free and reduced priced lunch program provides the best proxy for assessing trends in the financial well-being of families. Children in families with less than 185 percent of poverty income are eligible for the reduced priced meals, while family income of less than 130 percent of poverty establishes eligibility for a free or totally subsidized lunch. The proportion of children receiving a totally subsidized lunch has remained the same for the last five years at roughly 86 percent of all students in the program. Participation in school meals programs, however, does not reflect changes in income for families with only pre-school children or adolescents since preschoolers do not participate and program participation among middle and high school students drops precipitously.

In only six counties – Lake, Chippewa, Houghton, Charlevoix, Schoolcraft and Gogebic – did the share of children in the program decrease over the five years. The largest drop, about 10 percent, was

Economic Security (continued)

experienced in Lake County which still had the largest share participating in the free and reduced priced lunch program in 1995: three of four school children. (Lake also had the largest proportion of its children in poverty in the 1990 census - 37.1 percent.)

Some of the biggest increases in applications in the last five years occurred in counties where child poverty rates were the lowest in the 1990 census: Livingston, Macomb and Ottawa Counties. In fact, Livingston and Ottawa Counties experienced decreases in child poverty rates over the 1980s. In the last five years, program participation in free and reduced priced lunch jumped by 55 percent in Livingston and 49 percent in Ottawa Counties. Applications also nearly doubled in Macomb County, one of the counties with the lowest percentage (16 percent) of children in the program in 1995. Of the ten counties with the lowest rates of participation, only in one (Shiawassee with 2 percent) did the rate of participation increase less than 20 percent over the last five years.

Endnotes

- ¹ The Costs of Child Poverty. Special Report of CDF Reports. Washington D.C., Children's Defense Fund. (October 1994)
- ² Janice Hamilton Outtz. *Shattering Stereotypes: A Demographic Look at Children in the United States*. Washington D.C.: Institute for Educational Leadership, Inc., Center for Demographic Policy. (November 1994) p. 18.
- ³ Poverty for this study was defined as 130% of poverty.
- ⁴ Edward B. Lazere. *In Short Supply: The Growing Affordable Housing Gap*. Washington D.C.: Center of Budget and Policy Priorities. (1995)
- ⁵ Ibid.
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Commerce News on Income, Poverty, and Valuation of Noncash Benefits: 1993 (P60-188) (October 6, 1994)
- ⁷ This number is based on 1) the assumption that poverty grew at the same rate among children as among the population as a whole and 2) preliminary population estimates from the Office of the State Demographer at the Michigan Department of Management and Budget.
- ⁸ Karl Ashworth, Martha Hill and Robert Walker. "Patterns of Childhood Poverty: New Challenges for Policy." *Journal of Policy Analysis and Management*. Vol. 13, No. 4. 658-680 (1994)
- ⁹ Lydia Scoon-Rogers and Gordon H. Lester. *Child Support for Custodial Mothers and Fathers*. 1991. U.S. Department of Commerce. Economics and Statistics Administration. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports Series Consumer Income P60-187.
- ¹⁰ KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. (1995) p. 77.
- ¹¹ Ibid. pp. 6-7.
- ¹² Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur. *Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. (1994) p. 3.
- ¹³ Ibid. p. 125
- ¹⁴ Elaine Sorenson. "The Benefits of Increased Child Support Enforcement." *Welfare Reform Briefs*. Washington D.C.: Urban Institute. (April 1995)
- ¹⁵ According to Wisconsin guidelines, the following percentages of the noncustodial parent's income are assessed for child support: 17 percent for one child; 25 percent for two children; 29 percent for three; 31 percent for four; and 34 percent for five or more. (Under the permitted judicial discretion in Wisconsin, these guidelines are followed about half the time.) Each state has its own guidelines, and many are less generous than Wisconsin.
- ¹⁶ Scoon-Rogers, Op. cit. pp. 11-12.
- ¹⁷ KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995 Op. cit.
- ¹⁸ John Cassidy. "Who Killed the Middle Class?," *The New Yorker*. (October 16, 1995)
- ¹⁹ Michigan Department of Social Services Information Packet. (May 1994)

Child Health

A child's health is grounded in a healthy birth and care in infancy. Of the three indicators in this area which assess the status of child health at birth, relatively large proportions of Michigan infants are at risk: the share of infants born at low birth weight continues to increase; the share of mothers receiving less than adequate prenatal care grew over the trend period; and despite steady improvements, the state's infant mortality rate remained higher than that of 44 other states in the nation.

Michigan has largest share in the nation of young, unimmunized children.

About 200,000 children in Michigan spent their early childhood vulnerable to death and disability from fully preventable diseases in 1994. The state ranked last among all states in the nation with only 61 percent of its two-year-olds fully immunized for measles, mumps, polio, diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, according to a national survey by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (The American Academy of Pediatrics and the American Academy of Family Physicians recommend all children complete their baby shots by the age of 19 months.) The city of Detroit with only half of its two-year olds fully immunized has the lowest immunization rate of any large city in the nation.

To obtain the required total of 15 immunizations requires at least five visits to a doctor or clinic. Cost-benefit analyses have consistently shown that immunization is the single most

effective public health strategy to extend life and decrease disability by preventing disease. According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, every \$1 spent on immunizations saves \$10-14 in future direct medical costs, as well as indirect costs such as lost time from work by parents caring for a sick child.

Cost and access to health care services as well as physician practices seem to be contributing to low immunization rates. For some families, cost may be a consideration; the total cost of a child's immunization may exceed \$350, with many health insurance plans not covering such preventive care. Additional constraints for parents may include lack of transportation and conflicts between work schedules and clinic or physician service hours.

One of the most effective ways to improve immunization rates would be to capitalize on "missed opportunities" when children visit a health provider's office or clinic for illnesses such as ear infections and colds. On these visits immunizations could often be pro-



Inadequate Prenatal Care for Mothers (1991-93)*

Michigan: 8.6% of mothers

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Presque Isle	1.2%	2
2	Dickinson	1.6	3
3	Midland	1.6	18
4	Otsego	1.6	5
5	Luce	2.2	2
6	Marquette	2.2	21
7	Bay	2.6	40
8	Emmet	2.6	10
9	Alcona	2.8	3
10	Alpena	2.8	10

Ten Highest Rates

74	Hillsdale	9.9	38
75	Oscoda	10.1	9
76	Cass	10.1	52
77	Kalkaska	10.2	21
78	Lake	10.8	12
79	Manistee	10.9	26
80	Berrien	11.0	264
81	Branch	12.3	68
82	Jackson	12.8	280
83	Wayne	14.6	5449

* Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

vided. The Michigan Department of Public Health has launched a statewide education campaign targeted to over 3,000 health providers and their office staffs; the campaign involves regional conferences, immunization kits, charts on storage and management of vaccine, posters for treatment rooms, and reminders for parents or guardians. Funding by the federal government has made it possible for local health departments to expand clinic hours and staff in order to make immunization services more accessible to their clients.

Sometimes children have received their immunizations, but records have been lost or misplaced as parents change jobs and health providers or move. Since 1978, children have been required to

show proof of immunization to enroll in school in Michigan and licensed child care centers. To address the problem of lost or misplaced records, some Michigan counties, such as Midland, Delta-Menominee and Calhoun, have developed local immunization registries through federal grants. These health departments work closely with private health care providers to make sure their information is accurate and current. According to the state Department of Public Health, within the next few years all local health departments will have such registries or access to a state registry which will maintain an immunization status for children.

Job mobility and declines in health care coverage affect health care for children.

A major barrier to health care for families with children is lack of access to health insurance. Those with health insurance are more likely to use health services, but the share of families covered by health insurance is dropping as more workers are employed in service occupations and industries. Survey data indicated about six of ten workers in the nation received health care benefits through their employer in 1991-92.¹ Michigan was one of the 13 states in the nation where health care coverage dropped from 1991-92 to 1992-93.²

With increased mobility in the American work world, restrictions concerning health care coverage for pre-existing conditions place ever more families and their children at risk as parents change jobs. In 1991, median job tenure for workers over 24 years old was 5.6 years. Most job changes mean different health plans with different eligibility rules, contributions, out-of-pocket expenses and even waiting periods before the employee or dependents will be covered. As families change plans more frequently, long-term relationships with health care providers are less common.

Trends in health care and employment have disproportionate impact on women and the children who depend on them. Women are more likely to be employed in those service industries and service occupations which do not offer health benefits, and more likely to be part-time and temporary workers – also uninsured or under-insured groups. While two-thirds of white and blue collar workers in goods-producing industries and occupations have health benefits, only about a fourth of service workers in service-producing industries do.³ Only 16 percent of part-time and 10 percent of temporary workers participated in employer provided health care plans. Linked with the growth in single parent families, mostly headed by women, these trends place increased numbers of children at risk of not getting necessary health services since they are less likely to have health care insurance.

Medicaid expansion covers more children of "working poor."

In response to these trends, Medicaid coverage was extended to cover more children. By 1993, states were required to cover the following:

- pregnant women, infants and children with income at or less than 133 percent of poverty
- children ages 6 to 10 (born after September 30, 1983) with family income at or below 100 percent of poverty.

Current law also required eligibility to expand year by year until all poor children under 19 years old are covered. This expanded eligibility in Medicaid brought many children of the "working poor" into the program: in 1993 the share of children in families with employed parent(s) and families not receiving any other public assistance had increased to roughly half of all children insured through Medicaid.⁴ The greatest increase in Medicaid coverage from 1989 to 1993 occurred among the nation's children with at

least one parent working full-time for the entire year. Their share among all children covered by Medicaid jumped from 13.2 percent in 1989 to 20.1 percent in 1993.³

According to a report from the General Accounting Office, the nation's children in families with at least one parent employed constituted the largest share of uninsured children, and that share increased to 61 percent in 1993. Most of these children were in two-parent families with at least one parent employed full-time the entire year, but who earned lower than average income and tended to work in businesses which did not offer health coverage to employees, much less their dependents. Despite the expanded eligibility of Medicaid, across the nation one of every four eligible uninsured children was not covered by the program.

In 1993 although children represented almost half of all Medicaid recipients, only 16 percent of Medicaid funds were spent on their care. Nationally, Medicaid spent about \$1,000 on each enrolled child in 1994, with little difference between children on or not on cash assistance. Adults who were not blind, disabled or elderly, represented 23 percent of the Medicaid budget, but consumed only 12 percent of the national Medicaid budget. Nationally, the program spent about \$2,000 on average for their care. Between 1990 and 1993 about one of every three babies born in Michigan was covered by Medicaid.

In Michigan "managed care" has become the preferred delivery system for Medicaid recipients. In theory, managed care emphasizes prevention, development of quality measures and employment of "best practices" treatment standards. These approaches will certainly benefit children, although some "managed care" systems become bureaucratic, preventing access to necessary services.

A critical concern in child health is mental health services, which grow

less and less accessible for both the privately and publicly insured. About two-thirds of employer-sponsored plans offer no mental health coverage, and among Medicaid recipients, facility-based care is increasingly less accessible, and options for outpatient care are limited in some areas.⁶

Increased smoking among youth will have significant impact on health.

Another troubling trend that has negative implications for the long-term health of youth is the growth in cigarette smoking. Several studies have demonstrated that the younger a person begins smoking, the more likely smoking is to become a lifetime habit with all its health detriments. From 1991 to 1994, smoking increased 30 percent among the nation's eighth-graders, 20 percent among tenth-graders and 12.5 percent among seniors, according to a University of Michigan study. The increases were broad, affecting boys and girls, those planning to go to college and those not, and youth in urban and rural

areas at all socioeconomic levels and in all racial and ethnic groups. Investigators also found cigarettes easily available to teens.⁷

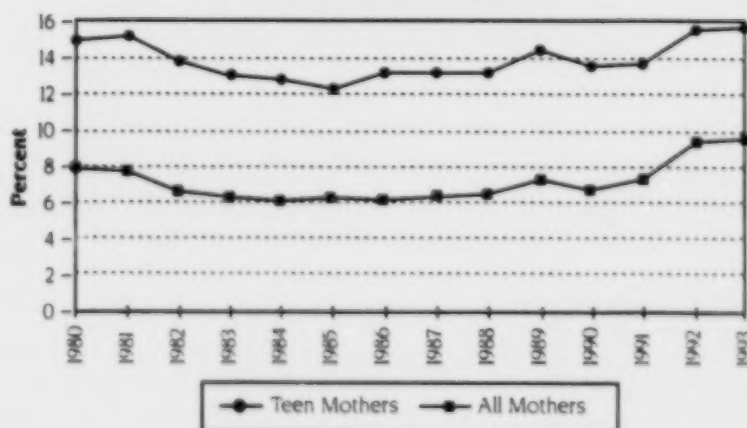
The daily smoking rates reported by the study were 9 percent for eighth graders, 15 percent for tenth graders and 19 percent for twelfth graders. Lloyd Johnston, a researcher at the University, remarked that cigarettes will kill far more children than all other drugs combined, and David Kessler, head of the Food and Drug Administration, has called smoking a "pediatric disease." These increases in youth rates will mean higher rates into adulthood for this group.

Discussion of Indicators

• Inadequate Prenatal Care

In 1993, a total of 13,080 of the mothers giving birth in Michigan had received inadequate prenatal care – almost one of every ten mothers. The share of mothers giving birth who received inadequate prenatal care increased for the third straight year. Over the five year recent trend period,

Share of Michigan Mothers with Inadequate Prenatal Care Has Climbed Since 1987



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

Child Health (continued)

this critical indicator worsened by almost 42 percent in the state. At 9.4 percent of all mothers giving birth in 1993, it represented the largest share in the past thirteen years. Beginning in 1980 this rate had steadily declined until 1984, when it remained constant until an increase occurred in 1989 and a precipitous rise took place in 1992.

Inadequate prenatal care puts both mothers and babies at risk. The measure of adequate prenatal care developed by Dr. D.W. Kessner combines information on the first month of care, the number of visits and the gestational age at birth. Inadequate prenatal care includes the total lack of care, as well as care that began in first or second trimester and included fewer than five visits.

The level of prenatal care varied among mothers by age and race or ethnicity. Younger mothers are more likely to have received inadequate prenatal care. Teen mothers (less than

20 years old) were more than twice as likely as all mothers to have received inadequate care over the 1980s and early 1990s. The gap closed slightly between teens and all mothers in 1992 and 1993, more as a result of worsening care for all mothers rather than improved care for teens. Teen rates of inadequate prenatal care also rose from 1991 to 1992 but stayed the same at 15.6 percent in 1993. Among teen mothers aged 15-17 years in 1993, the rate of 17.3 percent was higher yet than the overall teen rate.

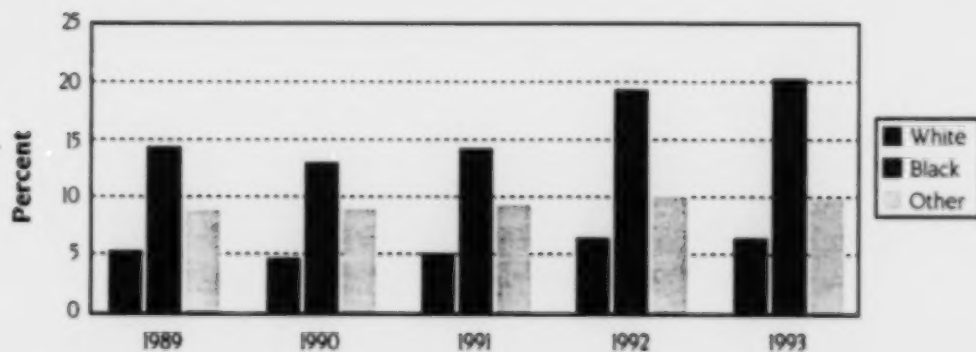
Race and ethnicity also affected rates of inadequate care quite significantly: white mothers were more than two or three times less likely to receive inadequate prenatal care as mothers from minority groups. In 1993 the rates of inadequate prenatal care for mothers from different racial/ethnic groups were as follows: 6.4 percent of white mothers (6,932); 20.2 percent for African-American mothers (5,719); and 9.2 to 12.5 percent for mothers

who were Asian and Pacific Islanders, American Indians, Arab Americans or Hispanics (249). (Considerable variation occurs among the Asian and Pacific Islander subgroups; by most measures they are as different from each other as they are from other ethnic groups.)⁸

About 15 percent of the total 13,080 mothers with inadequate prenatal care in 1993 had no prenatal care at all. The state's 1993 rate for no prenatal care at 14.2 of every 1,000 births is more than double the incidence (6.3) in 1985 although it represents an improvement from the 22.6 in 1970. African-American mothers were six times more likely than white mothers to have not had any prenatal care at all: 42.0 per 1,000 compared to 7.0.⁹

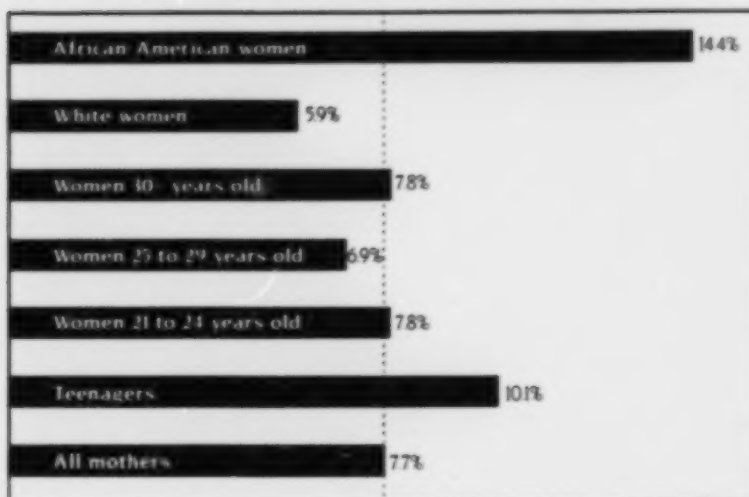
Among the Michigan counties the average rate of inadequate prenatal care for all mothers ranged from a low of 1.2 percent in Presque Isle County to a high of 14.6 percent in Wayne County. In the most recent year, 35

Percent Receiving Inadequate Prenatal Care by Race



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

Which Michigan Mothers Are At-Risk of Having a Low Birth Weight Baby?



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health 1993

counties had rates under 5 percent of all mothers giving birth. In nine counties, however, at least one of every ten mothers giving birth had received inadequate prenatal care. (See list of ten highest rates.) The share of mothers receiving inadequate care improved in 39 counties over the trend period: Otsego, Presque Isle, Luce, Mackinaw, Dickinson and Midland Counties more than halved their rates from the base year. On the other hand, in six counties – Iosco, Wayne, Livingston, Ogemaw, Macomb and Roscommon – rates of inadequate prenatal care doubled over the trend period.

• Low Birth Weight Babies

The incidence of low birth weight babies at 7.7 percent of all births in Michigan increased slightly (by 7.4 percent) over the trend period. A total of 10,700 of the state's babies were born weighing below five and half pounds (2,500 grams) in 1993. In the 1980s this rate had remained relatively stable until it started to climb from a low of 6.8 in 1985 to a

high of 7.8 in 1991. In 1992 and 1993 it dropped back slightly. The share of babies born at low birth weight in Michigan is larger than most other states; its 1992 rate of 7.5 ranked it 34th among all states. That rate exceeded the national rate of 7.1. Further, Michigan had worsened more than the nation as a whole on this indicator over the trend period (1985-92).¹⁰

Low birth weight constitutes a concern because these babies are less likely to survive their first year and more likely to suffer developmental difficulties as they mature. With medical advances even very low birth weight babies are now kept alive, but they are at high risk for chronic lung and respiratory problems, visual and hearing impairments, mental retardation, and developmental and learning disabilities. The average birth weight for Michigan babies was 7 pounds 6 ounces in 1993.¹¹

Among Michigan counties the share of low birth weight babies ranged from a low of 2.4 percent in Mont-



Low Birth Weight* Babies (1991-93)*

(percent of all births)

Michigan: 7.7% of babies

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Montmorency	2.4%	2
2	Mackinac	3.1	4
3	Schoolcraft	3.3	3
4	Presque Isle	3.6	5
5	Iosco	3.7	16
6	Houghton	3.8	16
7	Chippewa	3.9	16
8	Iron	4.4	5
9	Charlevoix	4.6	14
10	Ottawa	4.7	150

Ten Highest Rates

Rank	County	Percent	No.
74	Kalamazoo	6.9%	228
75	Muskegon	7.1	180
76	Baraga	7.6	8
77	Crawford	8.1	14
78	Berrien	8.2	197
79	Luce	8.3	5
80	Genesee	9.1	659
81	Saginaw	9.5	328
82	Keweenaw	9.9	2
83	Wayne	11.0	4,161

* Less than 2,500 grams (5 lbs., 8 oz.)

* Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health



Infant Mortality* (1991-93)*

(rate per 1,000 births)

Michigan: 10.0 infant deaths

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Chippewa	3.3	1
2	Houghton	3.3	1
3	Iosco	3.5	1
4	Ogemaw	3.8	1
5	Eaton	4.5	5
6	Gladwin	4.6	1
7	Clinton	4.8	4
8	Mason	5.1	2
9	Monroe	5.5	10
10	Wexford	5.6	2

Ten Highest Rates

64	Emmet	12.8	5
65	Cass	13.2	7
66	Roscommon	13.3	3
67	Wayne	14.5	548
68	Ontonagon	15.0	1
69	Leelanau	15.2	3
70	Crawford	15.3	3
71	Cheboygan	15.4	4
72	Missaukee	16.0	3
73	Lake	18.2	2

* Less than one year old.

* Numbers and rates represent a 3-year average.

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

morency County to a high of 11 percent in Wayne. In Wayne, Keweenaw, Saginaw and Genesee Counties, roughly one of every ten babies was born at low birth weight. Only fourteen counties had less than 5 percent of their babies born at low birth weight.

The five highest ranked counties improved their rates over the trend period by 23 to 67 percent; other counties which improved by over 20 percent included Ontonagon, Gogebic, Antrim, Benzie and Cass. Rates more than doubled in Baraga, Oscoda and Keweenaw Counties, while another eight counties worsened by over 30 percent: Luce, Lake, Dickinson, Grand Traverse, Lenawee, Leelanau, Emmet and Missaukee.

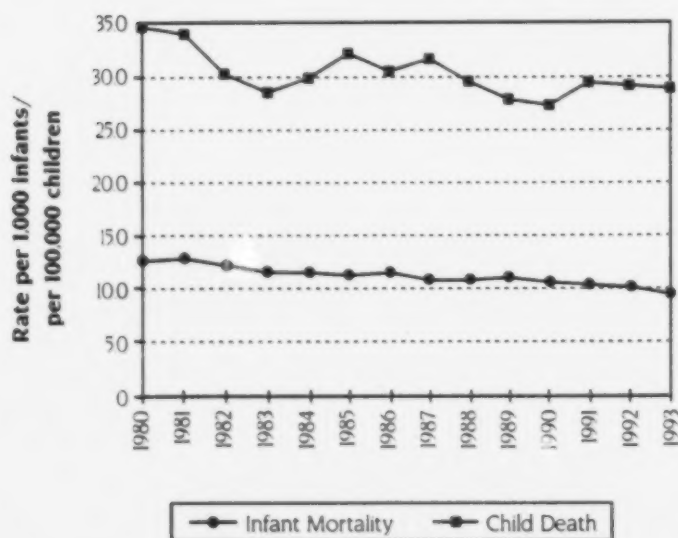
• Infant Mortality

In Michigan the 1993 infant mortality rate declined for the fourth straight year to 9.5, but it still exceeded the 1992 national rate of 8.5 infant deaths per 1,000 live births. In 1993 a total of 1,319 babies died before their first birthday. Despite steady improvement, babies born to Michigan mothers in 1992 continued to be at higher risk of death in their first year of life than those in 44 other states in the nation. Among the ten indicators ranked relative to other states by the national KIDS COUNT project, the 1992 Michigan infant mortality rate of 10.2 was its worst indicator.¹²

The battle to address the infant mortality rate is waged through a combination of medical advancements, community outreach and administrative support. The Michigan Department of Public Health has focused on a number of programs: family planning, Maternal Support Services (MSS), Infant Support Services (ISS), Prenatal Care Enrollment and Coordination Program, Maternal and Infant Health Advocacy Services and the Women, Infant and Children Supplemental Food Program (WIC). Maternal support services were delivered to 1,214 women in 1993 and increased to 9,184 women in 1994. Infant support services which started in January 1993 served about 1,000 participants in its first year and increased to 6,966 in 1994. More women on Medicaid are seeking earlier, more frequent prenatal care, according to the Department of Public Health. Maternal and Infant Health Advocacy Services, offered through outreach workers to help women obtain prenatal care, served 10,393 women in 1993.

Among all Michigan counties, one county, Alger, had no infant deaths in the most recent year. Seven counties had rates under 5.0 (See ten lowest rates list.) Rates for infant mortality ranged from a low of 3.3 for Chippewa and Houghton Counties to highs of 16.0 and 18.2 infant deaths per 1,000 births in Missaukee and Lake Counties respectively. Improvement on this indicator occurred among the large counties: Macomb by 26 percent, Oakland by 18 percent, Wayne by 7 percent.

Michigan Infant and Child Death Rates Declined



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

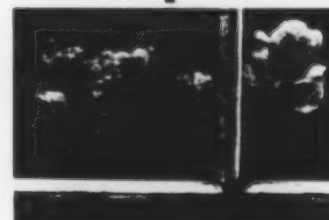
• Child Deaths

In Michigan a total of 605 children aged 1 through 14 died in 1993. The trends in the incidence of child deaths in Michigan has shown an overall decline since 1980, as have the recent rates in 1991, 1992 and 1993. In 1990 the rate reached its lowest point since 1980: 27.3 deaths per 100,000 children aged 1 through 14. In 1993 the rate dropped to 28.8 child deaths from 29.2 in 1992. In 1992, however, Michigan's child death rate exceeded the national rate of 28.8 and ranked 32nd among the states.¹³

In 1993 the youngest group of children in Michigan, ages 1 through 4, had the highest incidence of death.

Over half (58 percent) of the 274 deaths in this age group were caused by disease and another third by accidents. One of every three accidental deaths of these small children was caused by fire – 12 percent of all deaths. The number who lost their lives because of homicide, however, exceeded those who died in an auto accident: 24 compared to 17.

About half the 161 children aged 5 through 9 who lost their lives in 1993 died from disease and about half from an accident. One of every two deaths by an accident for children in this age group involved a motor vehicle; one of every three resulted from fire.



Child Deaths (1991-93)* Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)

Michigan: 29.1 child deaths

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Monroe	12.4	4
2	Newaygo	16.6	2
3	Emmet	17.2	1
4	Ottawa	18.0	9
5	Iosco	19.2	1
6	Charlevoix	20.0	1
7	Shiawassee	20.0	3
8	Livingston	20.3	6
9	Gladwin	20.7	1
10	Sanilac	20.9	2

Ten Highest Rates

58	Gogebic	49.1	2
59	Hillsdale	50.7	5
60	VanBuren	51.6	9
61	Lake	53.1	1
62	Alpena	53.6	4
63	Ogemaw	55.4	2
64	Ontonagon	59.5	1
65	Mason	62.6	4
66	Mecosta	66.2	5
67	Kalkaska	78.7	3

* Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

Child Health (continued)

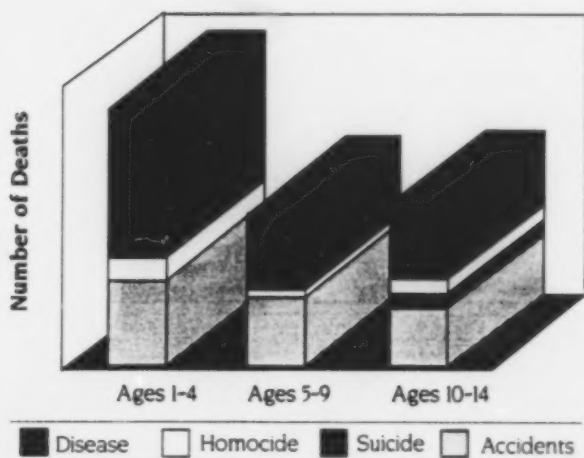
Less than half (45.3 %) of the 170 deaths of young adolescents or pre-teens, aged 10-14, resulted from disease. Four of every ten deaths resulted from an accident, and over half of the accidents involved a motor vehicle for this age group. Almost one of every ten deaths among these youths resulted from homicide. Suicide accounted for 6.5 percent of deaths.

Among Michigan counties, child death rates ranged from 12.4 per 100,000 children in Monroe to a high of 78.7 in Kalkaska. The median rate for the 67 counties which were ranked was 33.5.

Eleven counties had less than 21 child deaths per 100,000, including the ten lowest and Macomb County. Fifteen of the ranked counties had 42 or more child deaths per 100,000 children in the recent year average.

Those counties experiencing the largest drop in their rate of child deaths included Benzie, Mackinaw, Iron, Delta, and Luce. In five other counties the rate more than doubled: Alpena, Kalkaska, Gogebic, Arenac and Grand Traverse. The counties with the largest incidences, Oakland and Wayne, showed minimal change.

Youngest Children are Most At-Risk of Death



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health 1993

Endnotes

¹ William J. Wiatrowski. "Who really has access to employer-provided health benefits?" *Monthly Labor Review* (June 1995) p. 37.

² *Health Insurance Coverage - 1993*. Bureau of the Census Statistical Brief. Washington D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration. (October 1994)

³ Wiatrowski. Op. Cit. p. 38.

⁴ *Health Insurance for Children: Many Remain Uninsured Despite Medicaid Expansion*. Washington D. C.: United State General Accounting Office. (GAO/HEHS-95-175) (July 1995) p. 3.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Garabino, Nancy Dubrow, Kathleen Kostelny and Carole Pardo. *Children in Danger: Coping with the Consequences of Community Violence*. San Francisco, California: Jossey-Bass Publishers. (1992) p. 99.

⁷ This study, titled "Monitoring the Future," was conducted by the University of Michigan Survey Research Center (Ann Arbor, Michigan) in 1994.

⁸ *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* Vol. 43, No 10(S), (May 11, 1995) p. 8.

⁹ *Michigan Health Statistics 1993*. Lansing, Michigan: Office of the State Registrar and Division of Health Statistics, Michigan Department of Public Health. (March 1995) p. 108.

¹⁰ *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995*. Baltimore, Maryland: Annie E. Casey Foundation. (1995)

¹¹ *Michigan Health Statistics 1993* p. 110.

¹² *KIDS COUNT Data Book 1995* p. 77.

¹³ Ibid.

Child Safety



Too many of the state's children continue to experience family violence and dissolution. Nearly 22,000 children were the victims of child abuse and neglect in 1994, and almost 15,000 were living in out-of-home care on any given day. Out-of-home placements of children increased over the 1980s then dropped slightly in 1991. Since 1991 foster care placements have begun to rise again.

The protection of children is one of the most basic responsibilities of families and communities. Interventions by the state which result in removal of the child from the family home are sometimes necessary to protect the safety of children, but must be undertaken with great care. Large numbers of the state's children are being placed in out-of-home care, and research shows that once removed from the home, many children never return or find other permanent homes.

Maltreatment of children has great human and economic costs. Abused and neglected children are more likely to perform poorly in school, to have health problems, to be arrested for delinquent behavior, and ultimately to victimize their own children. The public costs of these poor outcomes is enormous – an estimated \$823 million annually in Michigan.

The high cost of child abuse and neglect points to the need for increased investments in prevention

The Cost of Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan (1992)

Consequences of Child Abuse/Neglect	Associated Costs
Low birth weight babies ...	\$256 million
Foregone tax revenue with infant mortality	\$46 million
Medical costs due to abuse and neglect	\$5 million
Special education services for victims	\$6 million
Protective services	\$38 million
Foster care services	\$74 million
Delinquency services	\$207 million
Adult criminal justice costs	\$175 million
Psychological care and counseling	\$16 million
Total Costs	\$823 million

Source: Caldwell, Robert A. *The Costs of Child Abuse vs. Child Abuse Prevention: Michigan's Experience*. Executive Summary. Michigan Children's Trust Fund and Michigan State University (June 12, 1992).

services which can reduce the demand for crisis intervention and remediation. Without a concerted effort to prevent child abuse and neglect, the demand for protective services interventions and costly foster care placements will continue to grow and consume an increasing proportion of state resources. More importantly, the life chances of too many children will be cut short by violence and the lack of a safe, permanent home.

Discussion of Indicators

• Child Abuse and Neglect

Nearly one of every 100 children in Michigan was a confirmed victim of child abuse and neglect in fiscal year 1994: there were 21,931 confirmed victims of child abuse and/or neglect in Michigan.¹ The rate of victimization was 8.9 per 1,000 children in the state – a 15.4 percent decrease from the 1989 rate of 10.6 per 1,000.

The extent of abuse and neglect of children is difficult to measure. Most experts conclude that substantiated cases of child abuse and neglect represent the tip of the iceberg. Professionals, on average, report less than half of the suspected maltreatment of which they are aware.² Further, many suspected cases of abuse and neglect that are brought to the attention of the state are not fully investigated, having been screened out by child protective services workers. Finally, state definitions of abuse and neglect, and protective services workers' interpretations of related policies, vary in ways that can affect the overall number of children confirmed as victims.

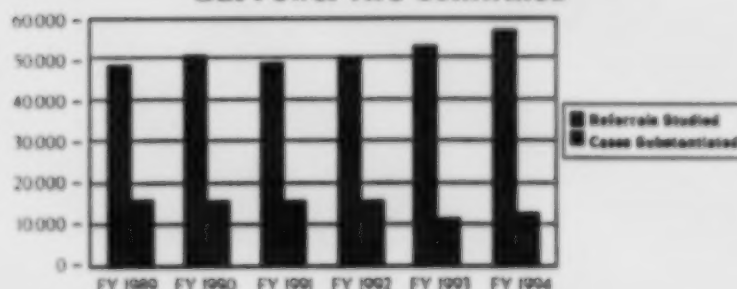
In fiscal year 1994, two-thirds of all Michigan children with confirmed maltreatment were found to be victims

The Youngest Victims of Child Abuse and Neglect in Michigan (Fiscal Year 1994)

Age	Total Victims	Percent of All Victims
<1	2,353	10.7%
1	1,499	6.8
2	1,591	7.2
3	1,602	7.3
Total	7,045	32.0

Source: *Age and Sex of Victims, Report Number PS-31C, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services, Lansing (October 6, 1994)*

More Cases in Michigan Are Investigated But Fewer Are Confirmed



Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

of either physical or social neglect; most of the remainder were abused, including physical injury and sexual abuse.³ While there is undoubtedly considerable inconsistency in how individual protective services workers categorize the neglect and abuse of children, physical and social neglect could reflect many factors related to the precarious economic situation of their families, as well as family access to adequate family and community supports. Statewide there were 4,778 victims of physical injury (representing 21% of all child abuse and neglect cases), and 1,934 of sexual abuse (8%).

Newborns and infants are most vulnerable. The single largest group of victims is made up of infants less than one year of age. These babies represented nearly 11 percent of all confirmed child victims in fiscal year 1994.

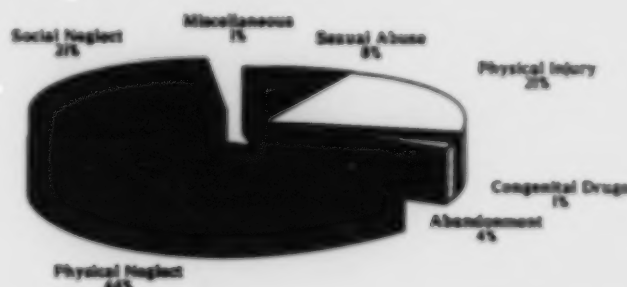
Fully one third of all victims of child abuse and neglect in that year were age 3 or younger.

Girls were slightly more likely to be confirmed victims of abuse and neglect than boys (52% to 48%). They were particularly more likely to be abused (35.2% versus 28.4%), and less likely to be neglected (64.8% versus 71.6%).⁴

The extent of confirmed abuse and/or neglect varies by county, ranging from no reported cases in sparsely populated Keweenaw County to one victim out of every 20 children under age 18 in Luce County. In eight of the state's counties (Antrim, Arenac, Baraga, Cheboygan, Clare, Luce, Missaukee, and Ogemaw), at least one of every 50 children was a confirmed victim of child abuse and neglect – rates more than twice the state average.

Two of Every Three Child Abuse Victims in Michigan Resulted from Neglect in 1994

Source: Michigan Department of Social Services



Over the six year period from fiscal year 1989 to fiscal year 1994, 58 counties experienced decreases in their rates of substantiated child abuse and neglect. Until fiscal year 1993, abuse and neglect were confirmed in one of every three referrals investigated; by fiscal year 1993 in only one case in five was abuse and/or neglect substantiated. These declines in substantiated rates of abuse and neglect are of concern to child welfare professionals because they are largely unexplained.

Between fiscal years 1989 and 1994 the number of referrals for suspected child abuse and neglect which were investigated by the Michigan Department of Social Services increased by 17.2 percent from 48,970 to 57,395.⁵ During that same period, the number of cases where abuse and/or neglect was substantiated fell from 16,159 to 12,751 – a drop of over 21 percent.

Child Abuse & Neglect Victims FY 1994*

(per 1,000)

Michigan: 8.9 children

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Keweenaw	0.0	0
2	Livingston	2.4	78
3	Gratiot	2.6	27
4	Dickinson	2.7	19
5	Monroe	2.8	106
6	Montmorency	2.9	6
7	Lake	3.2	7
8	Grand Traverse	3.9	68
9	Washtenaw	3.9	241
10	Barry	4.0	56

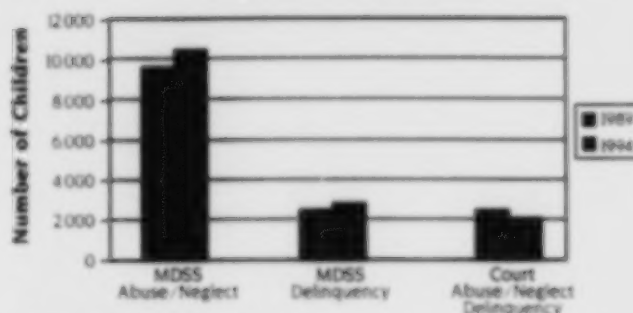
Ten Highest Rates

74	Hillsdale	17.1	210
75	Wexford	19.2	145
76	Cheboygan	21.2	119
77	Antrim	21.6	101
78	Arenac	21.8	87
79	Ogemaw	23.1	114
80	Baraga	24.7	52
81	Missaukee	27.2	98
82	Clare	29.8	195
83	Luce	49.7	78

*Fiscal Year 1994 runs Oct. 1993 to Sept. 1994

Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

Total Children in Out-of-Home Care Increased in Michigan



Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

In fiscal year 1994, an average of over 12,000 abused and neglected children were placed outside their homes as a result of child abuse and neglect. While foster care can be a necessary means of protecting children from further harm, concerns about the impact of foster care on children and families remain. As a result, communities are continuing to look for ways to prevent child abuse and neglect, including family support programs which are flexible enough to meet the economic, social and psychological needs of parents. Without a concerted effort to prevent child abuse and neglect, the demand for protective services interventions, and costly foster care placements, will continue to grow at a great cost to the state in both economic and human terms.

• Children in Out-of-Home Care

More than one out of every 200 children in Michigan has been removed from home and was living in foster or institutional care arrangements on any given day in 1994. Between 1989 and 1994, the out-of-home placement rate for children in Michigan increased from 5.9 per 1,000 children under age 18 to 6.1 per 1,000.

In fiscal year 1994, an average of 14,950 children were living outside their homes on any given day under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Social Services or the courts. Approximately 75 percent of these

children were placed in family foster care, with the remainder placed in institutional and residential care facilities, including group homes, shelters, residential care centers, training schools, court treatment and mental health facilities, and detention centers.⁷ Approximately three-quarters of the children in out-of-home care under the supervision of the Michigan Department of Social Services are removed from their homes because of confirmed abuse or neglect; the remainder have been removed because of delinquency.

Counties vary in their out-of-home placement rates. In three counties (Baraga, Lake and Wayne) one or more children of every 100 in the county was in foster care or in an institution on any given day in fiscal year 1994. Other counties, such as Alcona, Livingston, Presque Isle, Luce and Clinton, have much lower placement rates (less than one child of every 500).

Not all children experience the same risk of being removed from their homes. Foster care placement rates vary by age, family income, geography and race. A study conducted by the Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago found that in Michigan in 1990, African-American children were five times more likely to be in foster care than white children.⁸ Low income children also appear to be at-risk; in Michigan, the ten counties with the

Children in Out-of-Home Care FY 1994*

(per 1,000)

Michigan: 6.1 children

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Alcona	1.2	3
2	Livingston	1.4	43
3	Presque Isle	1.4	3
4	Lapeer	1.6	3
5	Clinton	1.7	28
6	Eaton	2.1	54
7	Lapeer	2.2	48
8	Arenac	2.3	9
9	Ontonagon	2.4	3
10	Grand Traverse	2.5	43

Ten Highest Rates

73	Mackinac	8.9	23
74	Antrim	8.4	40
75	Clare	9.1	60
76	Chippewa	9.3	75
77	Schoolcraft	9.4	20
78	Ogemaw	9.5	47
79	Cheboygan	9.7	54
80	Lake	10.0	22
81	Wayne	12.0	6,840
82	Baraga	14.8	31

* Fiscal Year 1994 runs Oct. 1993-Sept. 1994

Source: Michigan Department of Social Services

highest out-of-home placement rates in fiscal year 1994 had an average child poverty rate of 29.3 percent. By contrast, the average child poverty rate for the ten counties with the lowest rates of out-of-home placement was 9.4 percent.

The largest group of children in foster and institutional care in Michigan is comprised of youngsters from families receiving public income assistance. Over 80 percent of all children placed outside the home come from families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children.⁶ This could reflect both the greater availability of federal funds for the out-of-home care of children eligible for public income assistance, and the impact of diminished access for low income families to adequate income assistance, emergency needs services, and other family supports.

Infants are increasingly likely to be placed in foster care, and they often stay in care longer than older children. The Chapin Hill study found that infants accounted for about 20 percent of first admissions into foster care between 1990 and 1992 in Michigan. A study conducted by the University of Michigan School of Social Work found that infants who entered care in Michigan between 1981 and 1987 remained in care 46 percent longer than other children.⁷ Given the proven importance of the first years of life to a child's long-term physical, emotional, intellectual and social development, the growing number of children in the state's foster care system sounds a troubling alarm.

According to the University of Michigan study, some children were returned home or placed in another permanent living arrangement within the first month of care; however, after four years, a significant number (11%) remained in foster care. African-American children, children who entered care as infants, and children from Wayne County remained in care longer. More disturbing, African-American children from Wayne County remained in care 63 percent longer than all children in care, according to the study.

While placement in foster care can be an important and often necessary action to protect a child, removal from the home is a costly intervention into family life, the action frequently results in the dissolution of the family, and robs the child of the hope for a permanent home.

In spite of these results, Michigan's child welfare system, like those nationwide, largely assists families after problems have reached crisis dimensions. And while Michigan has begun to invest in alternatives to foster care, in the absence of sufficient community-based alternative services such as family support and family preservation services, out-of-home placements are likely to remain high.

Endnotes

¹ *Statewide Abuse/Neglect Caseload: Foster Care Program*. Information Packet on Services Issues presented by the Michigan Department of Social Services to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Social Services. (March 2, 1993)

² Fiscal years start on October 1 and end September 30. Fiscal year 1994 started October 1, 1993.

³ Peter J. Pecora, et al. *The Child Welfare Challenge: Policy, Practice and Research*. Hawthorne, N.Y.: Walter de Gruyter, Inc. (1992)

⁴ *Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect*. (Report Number PS-31D). Lansing, Michigan: Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services. (October 6, 1994)

⁵ *Age and Sex of Victims*. (Report Number PS-31C). Lansing, Michigan: Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services. (October 6, 1994)

⁶ *Management Information Report*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Social Services, Report Periods from October 1987 to October 1994

⁷ *Ibid*

⁸ Robert M. Goerge, Fred H. Walczyn, and Alan W. Harden. *Multi-state Foster Care Data Archive: A Report on First Year Results*. First Annual Report to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Chicago, Illinois: Chapin Hill Center for Children. (1994)

⁹ Telephone conversation with Manoj Shah, Statistical Specialist, Bureau of Child and Family Services, Michigan Department of Social Services. Lansing. (November 2, 1993)

¹⁰ David Crampton, Ira M. Schwartz, and Shenyang Guo. *Michigan's Children in Our Care*. Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan School of Social Work. (1994)

Teens At Risk



For Michigan youth, three of the four teen risk indicators worsened over the trend period – the annual high school dropout rate jumped by almost 50 percent over a three year period, while the rates of births to teens aged 15 through 17 and violent index crime arrests for juveniles increased by about 5 percent over a five year trend period. In contrast, the rate of teen violent deaths dropped by about 18 percent.

By leaving high school before obtaining a diploma in 1994, a total of 29,210 Michigan youth severely limited their lifelong opportunities. Most of the 6,365 young women between 15 and 17 who gave birth in 1993 faced a dual struggle as they tried to care for an infant and complete their high school education. The 435 young people who died a violent death in 1993 left a void in the lives of their families, friends and communities. Some of the 3,925 Michigan youth arrested for a violent index crime – murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault – lost their freedom and future.

These findings must be viewed in the context of a very changed world for Michigan adolescents. In the transition to adulthood, teenagers have always tested boundaries; such experimentation is fairly normal. Most teens take risks and experiment with new behaviors in fairly "safe" ways, such as hair styles, fashion statements or music preference. Others get involved in dangerous activities that threaten their own well-being or that of others. In this era of binge drinking, AIDS/HIV, crack cocaine, and automatic weapons, the margin for error is small and the stakes for experimentation in such activities have risen dramatically. Teens who move beyond the boundaries may need help finding their way back.

Michigan's young people who are the "teens" in this report were born in the mid to late 1970s. These youth grew up during the 1980s which witnessed a steady increase in child poverty and a dramatic decrease in the amount of parental time available to children as two-earner families struggled to maintain their standard of living in the midst of widespread real wage erosion. Within the short lifetimes of



Births to Teens Ages 15-17 (1991-93)*

(rate per 1,000)

Michigan: 33.7 teens

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Presque Isle	8.8	2
2	Livingston	10.6	27
3	Baraga	11.3	2
4	Leelanau	11.6	4
5	Clinton	12.4	16
6	Macomb	13.3	181
7	Houghton	13.5	9
8	Huron	14.3	10
9	Midland	16.3	27
10	Delta	16.6	15

Ten Highest Rates

73	Kent	40.9	389
74	Roscommon	43.7	14
75	Saginaw	44.8	224
76	Calhoun	45.1	129
77	Genesee	45.2	440
78	Berrien	50.1	181
79	Wayne	51.0	2,395
80	Muskegon	51.6	170
81	Crawford	52.9	12
82	Lake	60.5	10

*Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average.

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

these youth, computer technology expanded dramatically into every facet of society; central cities lost population while suburban areas developed; family life changed as parental employment outside the home became the norm for single or both parents; and the economy shifted to a global scope.

As youth make the critical transition to adulthood in the early 1990s, they face increased pressure to continue their education or training beyond the high school level. The share who do not complete high school will have more difficulty competing for jobs or finding a job with a wage sufficient to support an independent residence. With the emphasis on mandatory sentences and lowering the age of waiver to adult court, the stakes have risen dramatically for youth who get involved in criminal activity, particularly for drug offenses. This generation of teens has also grown up in a media culture heavily infused with violence, and a growing share have experienced or witnessed violence in their home, at school or in their communities.

Adolescent health revolves around behavioral and psychosocial issues, such as violence and injuries (intentional and nonintentional), substance abuse, and the consequences of sexual activity which can now be lethal with the threat of AIDS/HIV infection. Children are more likely to be victims of violence than any other age group. In a recent national telephone survey of youth 10 to 16 years old, one of every four reported having been a victim of assault or abuse in the previous year.¹ In a survey of youth in Colorado and Ohio, a sizable proportion of students reported being hit or punched at school in the past year – 14 percent of girls and 44 percent of boys in suburban areas, and 22-27 percent for girls and 33-41 percent for boys in urban areas. Youth who reported being victims of sexual abuse or assault were more likely to get involved in risky behaviors such as the use of alcohol

and other drugs, suicidal behaviors, or promiscuous sexual activity.

In a generation where marriage is being delayed, sexual activity is beginning at a younger age. In 1960, 14 percent of young women aged 15-19 were married compared to 5 percent in 1992; from 1970 to 1992, the share of young women in this age group who were sexually experienced had almost doubled – from 29 to 52 percent.² Increased use of contraceptives, however, seems to have offset the potential increase in pregnancy.

In the next decade the teen population will expand as children of the baby boom generation mature, so even if rates for negative outcomes among adolescents do not increase, the numbers of young people involved could grow.

Discussion of Indicators

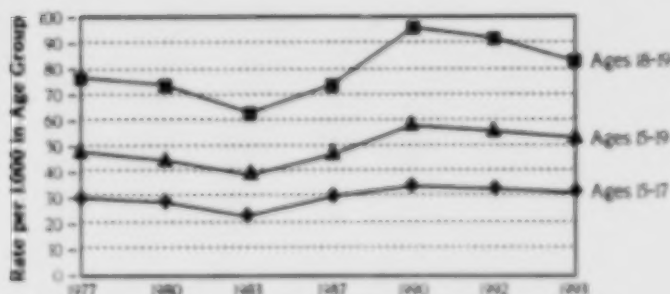
• Births to Teens

In 1993, Michigan's rate of 33.7 live births per 1,000 female teens aged 15 through 17 was slightly lower than the national rate of 37.8 for this age group. The state's rate of births to teens aged 15 through 17 declined slightly over 1992 and 1993 after a high of 34.8 in 1991 – the highest rate in the ten year period. Before this recent decline, the birth rate for this age group in Michigan had steadily climbed for seven years from a low of 22.0 in 1983. Births to teens aged 15 through 17 represented slightly above a third (36 percent) of all births to teen mothers under 20 years old in 1993, with their share of all teen births remaining essentially the same since 1977.

Teen births are a cause for concern for several reasons. Young mothers are less likely to receive adequate prenatal care and more likely to deliver babies at low birth-weight, which threatens healthy physical and mental development. In 1993, only one of every two Michigan teen mothers in this age group received adequate prenatal care which began in the first trimester and continued throughout the pregnancy on schedule.

Teen Birth Rates Fell in Early 1990s in Michigan

Selected Years 1977 - 1993



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

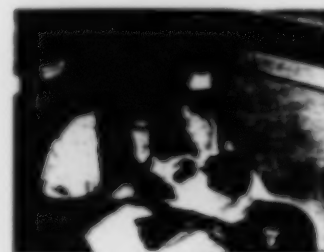
Almost all of these young women will not have completed their high school education at the point of giving birth – a major concern given that young women who become mothers in their teens are less likely to graduate from high school on time, go to college or participate in the labor force.³ Ironically, young women who are not doing well in school, who see no future in continuing their education and who perceive no opportunities in the world of work are more likely to become teen parents. Eight of every ten adolescents who give birth are from economically disadvantaged households, although roughly four of ten of all teenage girls are from such families. According to the National Longitudinal Study of Youth, as family income rises the share of teenage girls who become mothers declines from four of every ten teen girls to one of every ten in the highest income bracket.⁴ These findings suggest efforts to address teen pregnancy need to take a comprehensive approach. Families with children need access to jobs that provide a decent standard of living and schools that can help students gain academic skills, self-esteem and confidence. Youth need non-academic avenues for success and links to a wide network of supportive and caring adults.

Another concern is the decreased likelihood that these young mothers will marry the fathers of their children. Even though nationally seven of every ten births to teens under 20 years old are nonmarital, teen mothers represent a smaller share of all nonmarital births than two decades ago: a third rather than a half.⁵ Nationally about 12 percent of non-marital births are to teens under 18 years old, the teen mother group in this book. (Information about the mother's marital status is not included on the birth certificate in Michigan.)

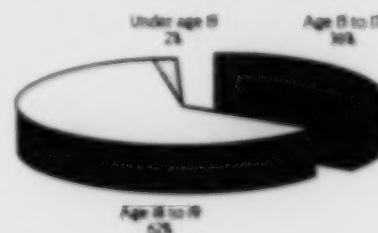
In Michigan counties, the rates for births to teens aged 15 through 17 ranged from a low of 8.8 per 1,000 teens in this age group in Presque Isle County to a high of 60.6 in Lake County. The median rate was 24.8. Of the 83 counties, 36 saw improved rates over the trend period with Baraga, Alger and Gogebic Counties making the largest improvements. Rates on this indicator worsened most for Roscommon, Missaukee and Schoolcraft Counties.

• Teen Violent Deaths

The teen (ages 15-19) violent death rate dropped over the trend period by almost 20 percent in Michigan. After



Teens Aged 15-17 Accounted for Just Over a Third of All Teen Births in Michigan in 1993



Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

Teens At Risk (continued)

Teen Violent Deaths Ages 15-19 (1991-93)* (rate per 100,000)

Michigan: 66.3 teen violent deaths

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Cass	27.5	1
2	Marquette	29.4	2
3	Isabella	29.7	2
4	Clinton	30.7	1
5	Kalamazoo	31.1	6
6	Washtenaw	32.5	8
7	Montcalm	33.1	1
8	Mecosta	33.2	2
9	Macomb	35.6	17
10	St. Joseph	38.2	2

Ten Highest Rates

57	Huron	113.4	3
58	Presque Isle	114.5	1
59	Mason	118.6	2
60	Oceana	123.9	2
61	Ogemaw	130.7	2
62	Kalkaska	142.0	1
63	Sanilac	152.2	4
64	Antrim	165.6	2
65	Missaukee	168.6	1
66	Crawford	173.3	1

*Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average.

Source: Michigan Department of Public Health

declining steadily for the previous five years, however, the teen violent death rate rose slightly in 1993 to 62.4 violent deaths per 100,000 youth aged 15 through 19. In 1992, the state's teen violent death rate fell below the national average and ranked Michigan 25th of the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Affecting this ranking, between 1985 and 1992, the state's rate dropped compared to an increase in the nation.⁶

Of the total deaths among Michigan's 15 through 19 year-olds in 1993, one in four resulted from disease. The other 435 teens lost their lives due to an accident, homicide or suicide. Most teens in this age group die from accidents, and most are male: almost half of all teen violent deaths were caused by an accident, and three-quarters of violent death victims in this age group were male.

In those deaths caused by an accident, approximately eight of every ten accidental deaths involved a motor vehicle. White males are twice as likely to die an accidental death as white females or African-American males and almost four times as likely as African-American females. More male than female youth are likely to have a driver's license at each age in their

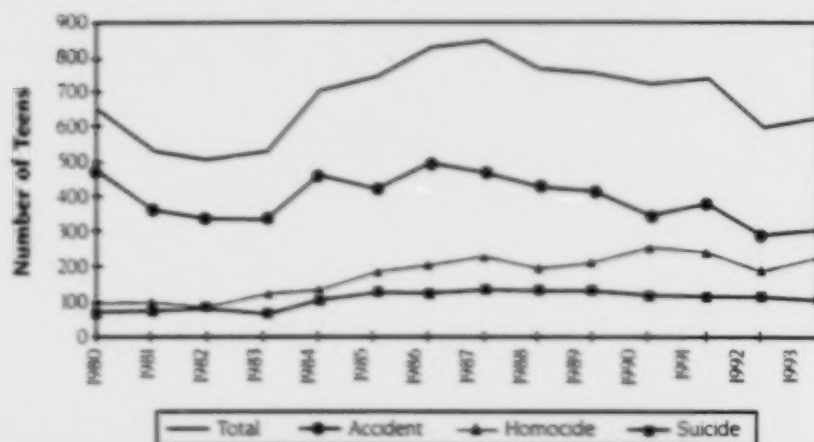
teens, added to the fact that male teen drivers drive more miles.⁷ The rate of death from accidents for Michigan's older teens, however, has been steadily falling over the last ten years due in large part to the use of seat belts and the efforts to keep youth from driving and drinking. New safety features, such as anti-lock brakes and air bags, may also decrease the likelihood of death or serious injury from car accidents.

At the same time, the homicide rate for older youth in the state has been steadily rising in the last ten years. The number of youth killed in a homicide is approaching the number killed in accidents: 155 youth died of homicide compared to 209 in accidents in 1993. (In the early 1980s, almost three times the number of youth died in accidents as from homicide.) For both homicide and suicide deaths, approximately eight of every ten victims are male, but African-American males aged 15 through 19 are at about 40 times the risk of death by homicide as their white counterparts.

In 1993 the state's suicide rate dropped to 10.2 deaths per 100,000 youth 15-19 years old - its lowest level for this age group in ten years. The number of deaths also reached a low of 71

Overall Teen (Ages 15-19) Violent Deaths in Michigan Fell Between 1987 and 1993

Source: Michigan Department
of Public Health



compared to a high of 96 such deaths in 1987. Nonetheless, the suicide rate for this age group has remained relatively stable over the past ten years, with the highest rate of 13.8 in 1987. The risk varies dramatically, however, by race and gender: in 1993 the highest rates were among males: 24.6 suicides per 100,000 African-Americans, and 15.4 among white males. Young women had significantly lower rates of suicide: white females 4.1 and African-American females 1.6.

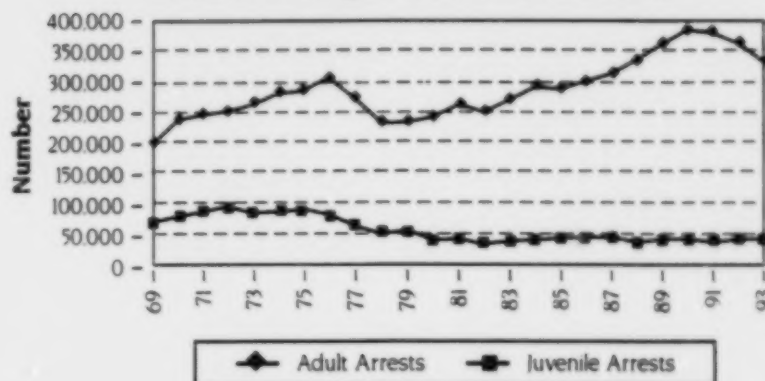
From 1991 through 1993, five Michigan counties – Clare, Gladwin, Luce, Mackinaw, Montmorency – had no teen violent deaths. Even more encouraging, 49 of the 83 Michigan counties improved on this indicator over the five year trend period. The rates worsened most dramatically in the very rural counties of Dickinson, Presque Isle, Otsego, Ogemaw and Oscoda Counties.

• Juvenile Arrests for Violent Index Crimes

In Michigan, arrests of juveniles – youth aged 10 through 17* – for a violent index crime increased by almost 5 percent in Michigan over the five year trend period. The state's rate of 3.6 for this indicator fell below the national incidence of 4.8 such arrests per 1,000 youth aged 10 through 17. It also, however, exceeded the rate of 32 other states, although the arrests of youths for violent index crimes increased less in Michigan than for the nation as a whole between 1985 and 1992.

A total of 3,925 young people were arrested in 1993 for the four violent index offenses: murder, rape, robbery and aggravated assault. Aggravated assault, which involves an injury that requires a hospital visit or medical intervention, accounted for most of the arrests, as well as most of the increase in violent index crime arrests of youth. Almost six of every ten young people arrested for a violent index crime in 1993 were detained for aggravated assault. Since 1984 and 1985, arrests

Total Juvenile Arrests Declined While Adult Arrests Rose in Michigan in the Last 25 Years



Source: Michigan State Police

for robbery and rape have declined in this age group, while arrests for aggravated assault have risen steadily after dropping slightly in 1988 and 1989.

No data were available on how many of these youth were found guilty or acquitted. In Michigan, seventeen year-olds are considered adults in the criminal justice system and become part of the general prison population if tried and found guilty. Some proportion of these youths who are fifteen and sixteen may also have been charged with offenses that would allow transfer to the adult system.

Although the overall numbers of arrests of youth for violent index crimes are predominantly aggravated assault, the number of juvenile arrests for murder jumped from 127 to 214 between 1986 and 1987, dropped to 167 in 1988, and have since exceeded 200 each year. Michigan mirrors national trends which show a leveling or decline in aggregate rates of crime for young people in the last two decades, while the juvenile arrest rate for homicides doubled since 1985.⁹

Age is fundamental to crime rates; in fact, arrests for most crimes typically peak in the late teens and decline rapidly. (Rates for most crimes fall to

Juvenile Violent Index Crime Arrests Ages 10-17 (1991-93)*

(rate per 1,000)

Michigan: 3.5 arrests

Ten Lowest Rates

Rank	County	Rate	No.
1	Cheboygan	0.3	1
2	Mecosta	0.4	1
3	Houghton	0.4	1
4	Gogebic	0.4	1
5	Tuscola	0.4	3
6	Midland	0.5	4
7	Crawford	0.5	1
8	Marquette	0.5	4
9	Missaukee	0.6	1
10	Ontonagon	0.6	1

Ten Highest Rates

68	Washtenaw	3.5	87
69	Bay	3.6	48
70	Jackson	3.9	66
71	Berrien	4.1	80
72	Muskegon	4.3	83
73	Genesee	4.9	263
74	Kent	5.3	303
75	Ingham	6.8	191
76	Wayne	6.9	1,698
77	Kalamazoo	7.1	162

*Numbers/rates represent a 3-year average.

Source: Michigan State Police

Teens At Risk (continued)

half their peak by the early and mid-20s.)¹⁰ The 1992 national data reflect the same age-specific patterns as in 1985, except for murder. Starting around 1985, for the nation's youth under 20 the arrest rate for homicide increased: for juveniles under 18, however, the arrests for homicide doubled with essentially all of the increase gun-related.¹¹

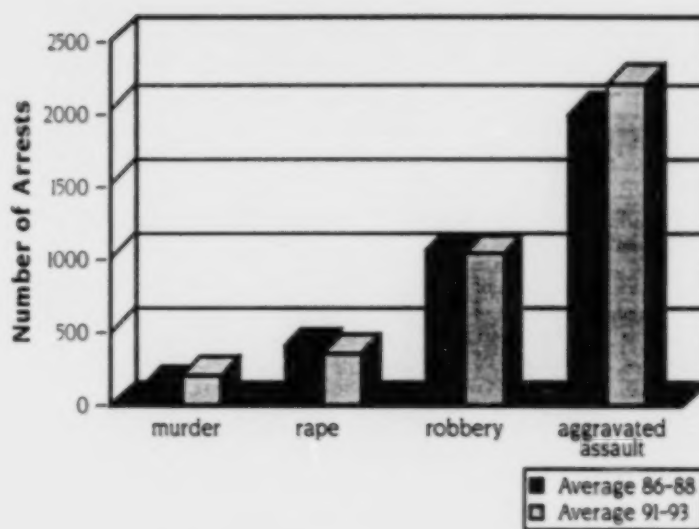
The institutional responses to these issues have been introduction of violence prevention programs in the schools, automatic expulsion for violent behaviors in school, and more pressure for incarceration of youth.

Research by the national Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) suggests that the neighborhood in which a juvenile lives is a critical factor in the likelihood of arrest.¹² OJJDP recommends increased emphasis on prevention and diversion programs and expanded alternatives to detention and corrections, especially in minority neighborhoods. Such strategies were echoed in 1993 by a Michigan consultation group composed of representatives from police, delinquency specialists and courts, as well as providers of placement and mental health services. They recommended the development of alternative resources in communities to keep youth out of the system. The group also urged monitoring of the system on a county and statewide level for discriminatory practices; noting that it should be a priority with community commissions to review patterns of decisions and foster culturally appropriate community responses. (In at least one other state, a review of overrepresentation of minority youth in the juvenile justice system found a significant lack of programmatic resources focused on prevention and intervention initiatives designed to address the needs of minority youth.)

All but ten Michigan counties had rates of arrests of juveniles for violent index

Juvenile (Ages 10-17) Arrests in Michigan for Some Violent Index Crimes Declined While Others Rose Over the Trend Period

Average Number in 1986-88 versus 1991-93



Source: Michigan State Police

crimes below 3.5 arrests per 1,000 youths between 10 and 17 years old for the most recent year. For most counties, however, the rate had increased over the trend period. Three counties – Kalamazoo, Wayne and Ingham – had rates of nearly 7 arrests for a violent index crime per 1,000 youths.

Among Michigan counties, 61 of the 83 counties experienced an increase in the youth arrests for violent index crimes. In those 23 counties with more than ten such arrests in the most recent year, sixteen experienced a worsening of rates and seven an improvement over the five year trend

period. The largest counties, Macomb, Oakland and Wayne, experienced a drop in the rate or a minimal increase. (Oakland County's rate increased by 1.3 percent.) The most dramatic change occurred in Saint Joseph County where the rate worsened by 293.6 percent, followed by Bay and St. Clair Counties where the worsening in the trend period was about 100 percent. The rate of arrests of juveniles for violent index crimes fell the most in Calhoun County where it dropped by almost a third. In Macomb, Eaton and Kalamazoo Counties the rate of arrests dropped by 26, 23 and 22 percent respectively.

The worsening of the dropout rate in Michigan, which has almost doubled from 1992 to 1994, will have a negative impact on the employability and long-term economic well-being of a substantial segment of the state's youth. In this age where high-skilled workers are needed, the state's economic well-being will also be diminished if this trend is not reversed. In 1994, a total of 29,210 students in Michigan high schools dropped out of school – an annual rate of 7.0% of all high school students, compared to the 20,032 dropouts for a rate of 4.9 percent in 1992. Michigan's percent of dropouts aged 16 through 19 was lower than the nation's in 1992 and ranked 28th of the 50 states and District of Columbia.

Educational achievement moves through a series of transitions, yet for most American youth, high school graduation still represents the end of formal education. Dropping out of high school, however, often represents the end of a process of disengagement marked by a history of low grades and poor attendance. Programs that intervene when such problems surface, often in the middle grades or before, and feature low student/teacher ratios; personalized learning; emphasis on basic skills, such as reading and math, and individual competency rather than grades; heavy use of computers and educational technologies; and concentrated school days have shown a measure of success in improving attendance and performance, which keeps young people engaged in school.

The annual high school dropout rate does not reveal the full scope of the problem. A review of the enrollment pattern of the group who constituted Michigan's "class of 1995" provides more perspective. When this group started as freshmen in 1990-91, they were 126,495 strong; by the fall of 1994 only 92,603 were seniors - an attrition rate of 27 percent. (The rates

of migration and mortality for this group would account for a very small part of this attrition; the overall enrollment in Michigan public schools during the four years did not decrease.) If the attrition rate continued during the twelfth grade, it would mean that roughly another 6 percent of the class of 1995 did not complete the twelfth grade year. The overall attrition thus suggests that about 67 percent of the projected "class of 1995" completed high school on time.

The attrition among racial and ethnic minorities in Michigan for this class was more pronounced than among white youth. Over the four years, only one of three of the 26,691 African-American students who were freshmen in 1991-92 reached the twelfth grade in 1995, compared to over two of three of the 1,339 Native American and 2,535 Hispanic freshmen and four of five white freshmen. (The steeper declines among racial/ethnic minorities across the years would suggest even lower graduation rates for these groups.)

In the nation as a whole, about 73 percent of students receive a high school diploma, and another 12 to 15 percent complete their General Equivalency Diploma (GED). By adding the GED recipients to the total graduates, about 12 percent of young adults would be classified as "non-graduates." This 12 percent without a GED or diploma, however, are less likely in the 1990s to be able to get a job at all or a job that will provide enough income for self-sufficiency than non-graduates in the previous decades. Recent studies also suggest that GED recipients who do not continue their education in a community college or vocational training are no better off than high school dropouts. A GED is not the equivalent of a high school diploma when it comes to income: high school dropouts and GED "graduates" have about the same earnings over their lifetimes.¹³ In light of this trend, the fact that the percentage of new "graduates" receiving a

Michigan: 7.1% of high school students

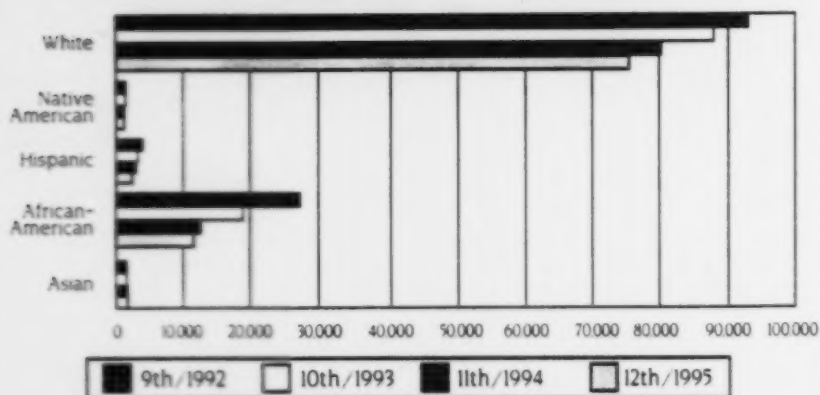
Rank	County	Percent	No.
1	Grand Traverse	0.6	21
2	Missaukee	0.6	4
3	Charlevoix	1.5	17
4	Dickinson	1.5	23
5	Gogebic	1.6	14
6	Delta	1.8	43
7	Isabella	1.9	32
8	Livingston	2.1	120
9	Sanilac	2.1	51
10	Huron	2.1	43

73	Lapeer	8.1	331
74	Presque Isle	8.2	69
75	Roscommon	8.5	90
76	Cass	9.2	176
77	Calhoun	10.5	695
78	Benzie	11.6	73
79	Alcona	12.3	38
80	Luce	13.8	54
81	Oscoda	14.1	50
82	Wayne	14.9	12,116

Source: Michigan Department of Education



Attrition in Michigan's "Class of 1995" Varied Dramatically by Race and Ethnic Group



Source: Michigan Department of Education

General Equivalency Diploma (GED) about tripled from 1970 through 1990, when it accounted for 14 percent of graduates, has serious implications for the future economic security of youth with the GED as a terminal qualification.

The long-term costs of high school dropouts are paid by the youth themselves as well as society as a whole. Young men and women who do not finish school are less likely to be able to support their families. Of all women who receive AFDC more than five years, 63 percent have not completed their high school education.¹⁴ About half the men who do not have the financial resources to make child support payments lack a high school diploma.¹⁵ Approximately 80 percent of the prison population have less than a high school education.¹⁶

The high school dropout rate varied significantly across counties in Michigan in 1994: it ranged from a low of less than one percent (.6 %) in

Grand Traverse and Missaukee Counties to around 14 and almost 15 percent in Wayne, Oscoda, and Luce Counties. Over the three year period, however, the dropout rate worsened in almost all counties: in only 19 of the 83 counties did the dropout rate improve.

It is important to note the percentage change could not be calculated for eleven counties because of inconsistent or missing data from school districts in the county for the base year (1991-92); the change in another eight counties should be viewed with caution because the numbers are based on estimates in the base year. As the state legislature considers significant changes in public education, and high school completion becomes ever more important to individual and community well-being, reliable and consistent information on this key indicator of the well-being of the state's children and youth becomes even more critical.

Endnotes

- ¹ Michele D. Wilson and Alain Joffe. Adolescent Medicine. JAMA. (June 7, 1995) Vol. 273, No. 21, p. 1657.
- ² These statistics are from Freya L. Sonenstein and Gregory Acs. *Teenage Childbearing: The Trends and Their Implications*. Welfare Reform Briefs No. 13. (June 1995) Washington D.C.: Urban Institute.
- ³ Sara McLanahan and Gary Sandefur. *Growing Up with a Single Parent: What Hurts, What Helps*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press (1994) p. 22.
- ⁴ *State of America's Children 1995*. Washington, D.C.: Children's Defense Fund. (1995) p. 84.
- ⁵ Facts at a Glance. Washington, D.C.: Child Trends, Inc. (February 1995) p. 1.
- ⁶ KIDS COUNT in Michigan Data Book 1995.
- ⁷ *Portrait of a Young Driver*. Dearborn, Michigan: AAA of Michigan. (December 1994).
- ⁸ In Michigan, youth who are subject to the juvenile code are under the age of 17, whereas all references to "juveniles" in this discussion include 17 year-olds. (Seventeen year olds are always included in "juvenile" statistics cited for the nation.)
- ⁹ Alfred Boumenstein. *Violence by Young People: Why the Deadly Nexus*. National Institute of Justice Journal. (August 1995) p. 3.
- ¹⁰ Ibid.
- ¹¹ Ibid. p. 5.
- ¹² "Disproportionate Minority Representation." Washington, D.C.: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. (Spring/Summer 1994) p. 21.
- ¹³ Stephen V. Cameron and James J. Heckman. "The Nonequivalence of High School Equivalents." *Journal of Labor Economics*, 11, no. 1 (1993):1-47.
- ¹⁴ LaDonna Pavetti. "Who is Affected by Time Limits?" Chapter Seven in *Welfare Reform: An Analysis of the Issues* edited by Isabel V. Sawhill. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. (1995) p. 33.
- ¹⁵ Elaine Sorenson. "The Benefits of Increased Child Support Enforcement." *Welfare Reform Briefs* Number 2. Washington, D.C.: Urban Institute. (April 1995) p. 1.
- ¹⁶ *The Children's Agenda: Prevention for Fiscal Year 1996*. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Coalition for Children and Families. (1995) p. 42.

Education



Far too many school children in Michigan are not exhibiting success with basic reading, science and math skills as evidenced by statewide scores on the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP) tests which are given annually to students in selected grades in the state's elementary, middle and high schools.

Over 45,000 of the state's 117,000 4th graders (38%) taking the math tests in fall 1994 did not score satisfactorily on them; 66,000 (56%) of those same 4th graders didn't score well on the reading sections of the tests. In 1992, 41 percent of Michigan 4th graders scored below basic reading levels, and 38 percent scored below basic math levels the same year, mirroring national statistics.¹ As they get older, more Michigan students fail to demonstrate mastery of math skills for their grade level in the gatekeeper area of math – in 1995 over 66,000 of the 103,000 (64%) of the 10th graders taking the MEAP test.

Several other indicators of child well-being, including those addressing child poverty, child health, supportive nutrition programs, and teens at risk suggest that too many young people are not being prepared adequately for adulthood. Since the public schools are the institution with access to most children, their effectiveness is essential.

Michigan's system of public education has undergone significant change in the last few years. In 1993 the legislature fundamentally altered the K-12 financing system by substantially reducing the use of local property taxes to fund schools. Also in 1993, changes to the School Code were enacted, which included mandatory core curriculum, site-based decision making, new academic performance standards, and accreditation requirements. In 1994 voters approved a new funding system for schools which relies on the volatile state sales tax. In that same year, the education community and the courts examined the concept of charter schools in Michigan.

In 1995 the complete abolishment of the current School Code was discussed, as well as significant changes to the code which would include additional "school choice" legislation, relaxation of teacher certification requirements, and lessening of state-level curriculum standards. Due to the shortfall of the new financing formula and the necessity of supplemental general fund money to meet the state's formula obligation to the schools in 1995, legislation has passed both the Michigan House and Senate that would earmark additional revenue from the state's income tax to the School Aid Fund, an approach which could create pressures on other essential services for the state's citizens. This was also the first year of "penalties" for schools which failed to meet the state standards



Education (continued)

for school accreditation that related to school improvement exercises, but hinged more markedly to the share of students scoring adequately on the MEAP tests in the previous three years – the state requires more than half of the students tested to pass by getting a “satisfactory” score which represents about 75 percent correct. Only 145 of Michigan’s 3,331 schools met the criteria and achieved full accreditation.²

Disparities in funding remain despite changing tax structure.

Proposal A, which voters adopted in March 1994, changed the way public education in Michigan is financed. Through legislative action followed by a constitutional amendment approved by the voters, reliance on the property tax was reduced, while the sales tax was increased with the promise of stable and more equitable funding for the state’s K-12 system. The first glimpse into the effectiveness of this system in providing equitable and stable funding to all Michigan school districts came in 1995.

In the new system the 33 lowest-spending districts moved immediately to a foundation grant of \$4,200 per pupil – a 24 percent increase for Onaway Area Schools in Presque Isle County, the lowest spending district in the state. In the 1995-96 school year, these 33 districts were given increases of 7.3 percent. The 37 wealthiest districts which were provided a state-funded foundation grant of \$6,500 in 1994 increased by only 2.4 percent this year. Due to the lower increases for traditionally higher spending districts, many districts are struggling to keep pace with inflation; 201 of the total 558 school districts in the state received annual funding increases of less than 3 percent.³

Additionally, homeowners are more hesitant in millage elections: while voters passed 96 percent of the

requests for an 18-mill tax on businesses, which was essential to the success of the new financing system, they turned down 60 percent of the enhancement millage requests, one of the few remaining options for local voters to increase their schools’ budgets.⁴

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Michigan schools face

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Policies respond to the increasing numbers of at-risk children.

At the same time that Michigan schools face funding struggles and a mandate to compete, increasing numbers of school-age children are poor, racially and ethnically diverse, and at risk of school failure. Traditionally, school districts received separate funding for programming targeted to vulnerable populations of students. One component of the school finance reforms enacted in 1994 was the elimination of thirty-one categorical programs which had been separately funded in prior years: they included money for school improvement implementation, the School Dropout program, and the School Age Parents Program.⁵ The money previously devoted to funding this broad range of programs served to increase all schools’ basic foundation allowance.

A new categorical program was added to provide school districts with additional state funding based on the number of their students considered at-risk of school failure. The amount of funding a school receives is based on the number of students in the district who are eligible for fully subsidized lunches due to their family’s low income. (See the economic security discussion for further discussion about free and reduced priced lunch receipt.) The allocation that any one district would receive is determined each year through the state appropriation level for the total program. Student eligibility for services, however, is determined by low MEAP scores, or possession of at least two of the following characteristics: victim of child abuse or neglect; below grade level in English language or communication skills; pregnant or parenting; eligibility for free or reduced priced school meals; behavioral or attendance problems; or a family history of school failure, incarceration or substance abuse. Districts were given some guidelines

regarding services which constituted an appropriate use of the funds, but considerable leeway was granted to develop localized programming.⁶

According to a survey conducted by the Michigan Department of Education at the end of the 1994-95 school year, the largest portion of At-Risk money was spent on increased staff, especially paraprofessionals and assistants, and many districts hired reading or language arts teachers. This response seems to indicate a perceived need for one-to-one instruction of this vulnerable population of students. Many districts initiated or expanded the use of technology for their programs and of on-site counseling programs, or conducted extended school day or school year programs. Other districts were able to use a portion of their At-Risk money to comply with the new School Breakfast Program mandate.⁷ The evaluation criteria for each funded program usually focus on anticipated academic improvements as evidenced by the MEAP. Although this At-Risk funding helps serve disadvantaged students, several observers have noted that the overall ability of some school districts to provide services to all their students continues to be hampered by funding inequities that have not been eliminated nor substantially reduced with the change in school financing approved in 1994.

Severely at-risk children are excluded from the educational system.

School violence and discipline, although the subject of concern and debate for decades, have garnered additional media and public attention the last few years. Due to this increased attention and public concern, the Michigan legislature passed a law effective January 1, 1995 mandating expulsion for children engaged in violent or destructive behavior on school grounds; regardless of age, these children have no right to alternative education during this

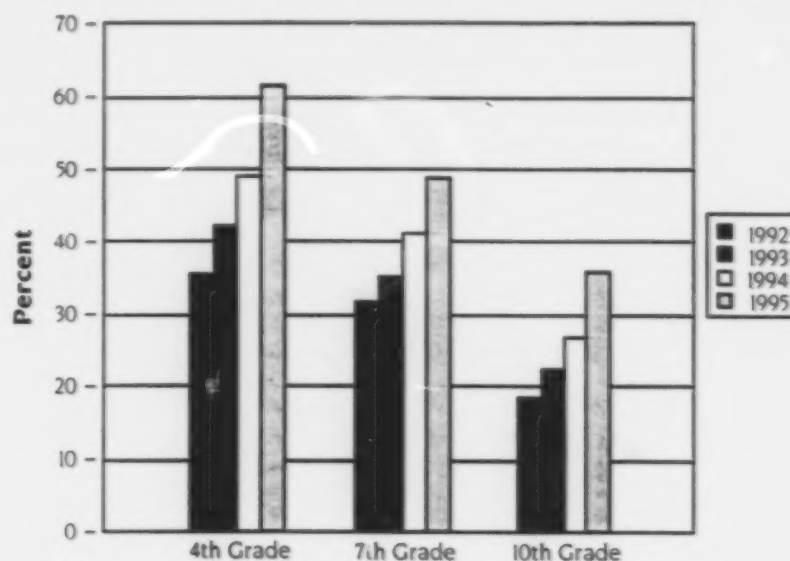
period of expulsion. (Prior to the legislation, schools were given discretion over disciplinary action for such offenses.) Child advocates have many concerns regarding the lack of alternative education provided to these expelled children, particularly when little investment is being made in the development of programming to prevent the problems which lead to the more dangerous behaviors requiring expulsion.

Hampering future public policy development in this area is the absence of documentation on statewide expulsion trends in Michigan public schools. The data available suggest that children who are vulnerable to school failure for other reasons are the children who are disproportionately affected by disciplinary procedures. The impact of the severe consequences of this expulsion policy (families cannot appeal the decision for 90 days –

half the school year – if the child involved is in the 5th grade or below, and 180 days – an entire school year – if the child involved is in the 6th grade or above) will fall unequally on children without resources to obtain reinstatement or educational opportunity elsewhere. Undertaken to make schools safer, the current approach would seem to do little to improve the safety of local communities. It may, however, erode the stability of the children and families involved by excluding them from the self-improvement which flows from educational opportunity.

Since the law took effect in January of this year, school districts have been encouraged to refer children expelled from their schools for rape, arson or possession of weapons to the Department of Social Services (DSS). Since this referral is not mandatory, the number of reports may be signi-

Share of Michigan Students Achieving "Satisfactory" on Math MEAP Has Risen Steadily at Each Grade Level



Source: Michigan Department of Education

Range between School Districts in the Share of Students Scoring "Satisfactory" on Math MEAP Tests in 15 Largest Michigan Counties

(1995)

County	4th Grade MATH Range		7th Grade MATH Range		10th Grade MATH Range	
Berrien	40.0%	100.0%	15.4%	71.7%	3.9%	58.1%
Genesee	31.0	78.5	11.6	69.8	10.8	54.3
Ingham	37.4	85.6	29.1	78.7	27.3	69.6
Jackson	37.0	64.9	24.4	67.1	21.6	50.8
Kalamazoo	41.0	82.3	33.2	51.7	28.9	55.9
Kent	43.3	98.6	26.9	89.7	12.5	81.3
Macomb	40.2	79.7	17.6	64.2	17.1	50.2
Monroe	47.9	66.7	36.2	63.7	11.0	49.2
Muskegon	36.1	79.7	10.0	55.1	8.1	69.2
Oakland	38.2	98.0	17.0	84.6	11.8	66.2
Ottawa	55.5	83.2	49.5	71.1	32.1	59.8
Saginaw	21.2	89.2	24.0	82.2	17.2	65.9
St. Clair	53.6	68.3	42.6	83.9	17.5	40.0
Washtenaw	31.3	80.6	28.1	72.3	16.5	60.8
Wayne	17.9	84.7	5.1	83.7	5.6	67.3

Source: Michigan Department of Education

ificantly lower than the actual number of expulsions for these offenses. Nonetheless, the DSS reports that from January through June of 1995, there were 144 referrals. The overwhelming majority of these expulsions were male (120), white (90 vs. 30 black, 6 Hispanic, and 1 American Indian) and young adolescents (ages 10 through 14). Although nearly two-thirds of the total students expelled were in middle grades (6th through 9th), one pre-schooler and seven elementary school children (younger than 6th grade) had also been referred. Expulsions occurred in 26 counties and 55 school districts.⁸

Discussion of Indicators

• MEAP: Public school accountability

In this context of uncertain funding and heightened needs of children, schools also face an increased demand for accountability. The thrust of education reform efforts over the last two decades has been on instruction and assessment. Since the Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) was permanently authorized in 1970, it has been the subject of controversy. Steadily rising shares of children performing satisfactorily on the MEAP reflect improved basic skills and schools' investment in test preparation.

Most critics of standardized testing maintain that there is inherent bias within test questions, particularly against minorities, children from low-income families, and students for whom English is a second language. As a measure of school effectiveness, the use of standardized test criteria in schools where annual student turnover rates can be as high as 82 percent in a school student body of 600 is questionable.⁹

Many studies point to the relationship between socioeconomic status of children and their performance on standardized tests. This relationship may reflect inherent bias in the testing against children who are not provided an equal life experience, as some infer, or illustrate the research suggesting that children who are not adequately nourished do not compete academically, or simply depict that schools in impoverished communities are unable to function as effectively as those in more affluent areas. Whatever the reason, in Michigan as well as nationally, children from low-income families do not score as well as other children on standardized tests, such as the MEAP.¹⁰

Gender bias within the MEAP tests has also been part of the controversy. In the elementary grades tests, girls and boys scored similarly in all three subjects – slightly more girls than boys scored satisfactorily on the reading portion and slightly more boys scoring satisfactorily on the science measure. By the middle-grades, girls have lost some ground in math, and made further progress in reading while the science discrepancy remained virtually unchanged. In the high school years, however, girls lost ground on the MEAP tests in all three areas. In the 1994-95 school year, 39.3 percent of all the state's 10th grade males scored satisfactorily on the math MEAP test, compared to 32.2 percent of the females. While the shares achieving satisfactory reading scores were virtually identical for either gender in

the 10th grade, the gap by gender widened dramatically in the MEAP science scores for the state's 11th graders when nearly 20 percent more males scored satisfactorily than females tested that year.

Examining average test scores by county often obscures the dire situation in specific communities. In Michigan's largest 15 counties, wide ranges occurred between school districts in the share of students who obtain satisfactory scores. For example, the percentage of Wayne County children passing the 7th grade Math MEAP ranged from a low of 5 percent in one district to a high of 84 percent in another. This variation appears most significant in many of these large counties in the middle-level years, suggesting first that disparities increase between the districts that "have" and those that "have not" between the elementary and secondary school years, and second, by the 10th or 11th grade the pattern modifies somewhat because many of the youngsters who are failing in the "have-not" districts have dropped out.

• State Endorsed Diploma

In Michigan's public schools, standardized tests determine whether a student will graduate from high school with a diploma which is endorsed by the state, or simply a record of attendance. Local school districts still issue diplomas at the time of high school graduation. When students have scored adequately on the appropriate test(s), the state awards endorsements for that subject area on the seal for the diploma. If students do not achieve score(s) to qualify for endorsements initially, local districts are directed to give supporting instruction to facilitate a successful re-taking of the tests. Since 1994, both satisfactory and moderate scores on the MEAP tests have garnered an endorsement for a subject area. Beginning in 1998, the endorsement will be based solely on a more comprehensive proficiency test.

A score of satisfactory is a recognized measure of adequacy on the MEAP tests: it represents a score of about 75 percent. Eligibility for a state-endorsed diploma while the MEAP is used requires scores of satisfactory or moderate performance on the tests: a moderate score represents a score of about 50 percent. Dependent on the testing area, as many as 40,000 students who failed to achieve a satisfactory score were still eligible to receive the subject endorsement of their diploma due to their "moderate" performance.

When the numbers of satisfactory and moderate scores are combined for endorsement qualification, gender differences are less pronounced than for the satisfactory MEAP scores: roughly 6 percent more boys score at a sufficient level to receive the math endorsement. Nearly 10 percent more girls are successful in achieving the reading endorsement, and the science endorsement qualifiers are virtually equal despite the students' gender.

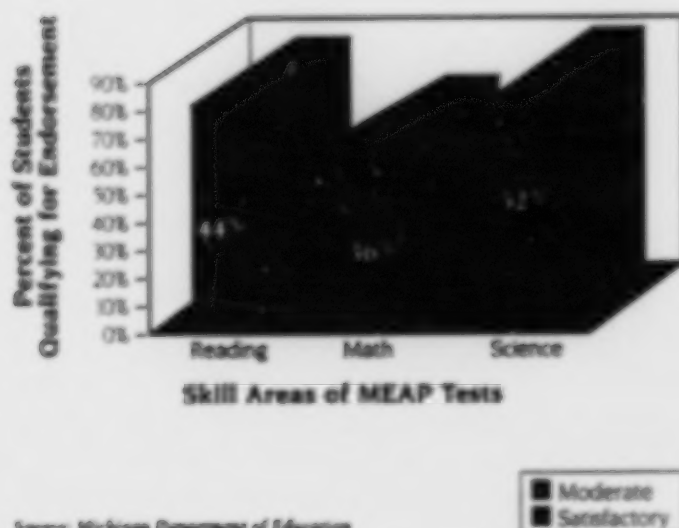
In the current endorsement process based on MEAP tests, students who did not attain endorsement level scores on the initial tests may retake the math and reading tests five times and the science test three times prior to graduation. However, scores of re-testers are increasingly disappointing. Of the students in the graduating class of 1995, who did not achieve scores adequate for the math endorsement in their sophomore year and retook the test (perhaps for the second or third time) in March of their junior year, less than 30 percent scored high enough to gain a math endorsement. When the same class of students took the test for the last time prior to graduation in March of 1995, just over 30 percent reached the endorsement level.

The share of students qualifying for each subject endorsement varied widely by county. With the disappointing outcomes of the re-testing thus far, the initial testing results become more

In [the] context of uncertain funding and heightened needs of children, schools also face an increased demand for accountability.



Students with "Moderate" Scores on MEAP Also Qualify for Endorsement



Source: Michigan Department of Education

important. A review of the 10th/11th grade MEAP scores alone (not accounting for those able to successfully re-take the tests prior to graduation), showed that less than 60 percent of the students in three counties are eligible for the math endorsement on the first try, while in the top 12 counties over 80 percent of the students are eligible at that point. Higher shares of students were eligible for the reading and science endorsements as based on first MEAP scores, but wide gaps still occur among counties. In reading, although the highest county boasts 94 percent eligibility, there is still a county where barely over half of the students fail to qualify after that first attempt. The range in shares of students eligible for the science endorsement is the smallest among Michigan counties: the

lowest county at over 75 percent and the highest with 97 percent of its students qualifying for the endorsement in the fall of their junior year.

At this time, no mechanism is in place to assess the impact of the endorsement process. There is no statewide record of the number of students who received the endorsement in any given graduating class, but there are plans for more extensive state-level tracking of the proficiency exam upon full implementation in 1998. Some adequate system of tracking its effect on the futures of the children in Michigan, including its effect on potential employment and higher education opportunities, would seem helpful in ongoing public policy discussions of K-12 education.

Endnotes

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2. Philip C. Kearney. Michigan: The 1994-95 School Finance Reforms. A Paper Prepared for the 1995 Annual Meeting of the American Education Finance Association. San Francisco, CA.
3. Philip C. Kearney. A Primer on Michigan School Finance, Third Edition. Ann Arbor, Michigan: The University of Michigan. (1994).
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5. The Michigan School Aid Act: Compiled and Appendices. Lansing, Michigan: Senate and House Fiscal Agencies. (October 1994).
6. Elizabeth Pratt. The At-Risk Program: Notes on the Budget and Economy. Lansing, Michigan: Senate Fiscal Agency. (March/April 1994).
7. 1994-95 Administrative Memorandum No. 6. Michigan Department of Education. (June 16, 1995).
8. Weapons in Schools. Quarterly Report. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan Department of Social Services. (June 1995).
9. Barbara Walters. "Everything depends on this day." Kalamazoo Gazette. (October 29, 1995). p. A4.
10. Public Education in Michigan. Lansing, Michigan: Michigan League for Human Services. (October 1992).

Every day in Michigan . . .



Economic Security

- 555,425 children live in poverty¹
- 483,925 children receive free or reduced priced lunch
- 421,245 children depend on subsistence support through the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program – one of two of these children is under six years old²

Child Health

- 34 babies are born to mothers who received inadequate prenatal care
- 30 babies are born weighing less than 2,500 grams (5 and a half pounds)
- 4 babies die before their first birthday
- 2 children (ages 1 through 14) die

Child Safety

- 60 children are confirmed as victims of abuse or neglect
- 14,950 children are living in an out-of-home placement

Teens at Risk

- 18 teen mothers (ages 15 through 17) give birth
- 1 teen (ages 15 through 19) dies from an accident, suicide or homicide
- 10 youth (ages 10 through 17) are arrested for a violent index crime – murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault
- 162 high school students drop out³

¹ Based on 1995 projected child population and 1992 state rate of child poverty—21.8%

² Based on monthly averages in Fiscal Year 1994

³ Based on the 180 day school year

MICHIGAN



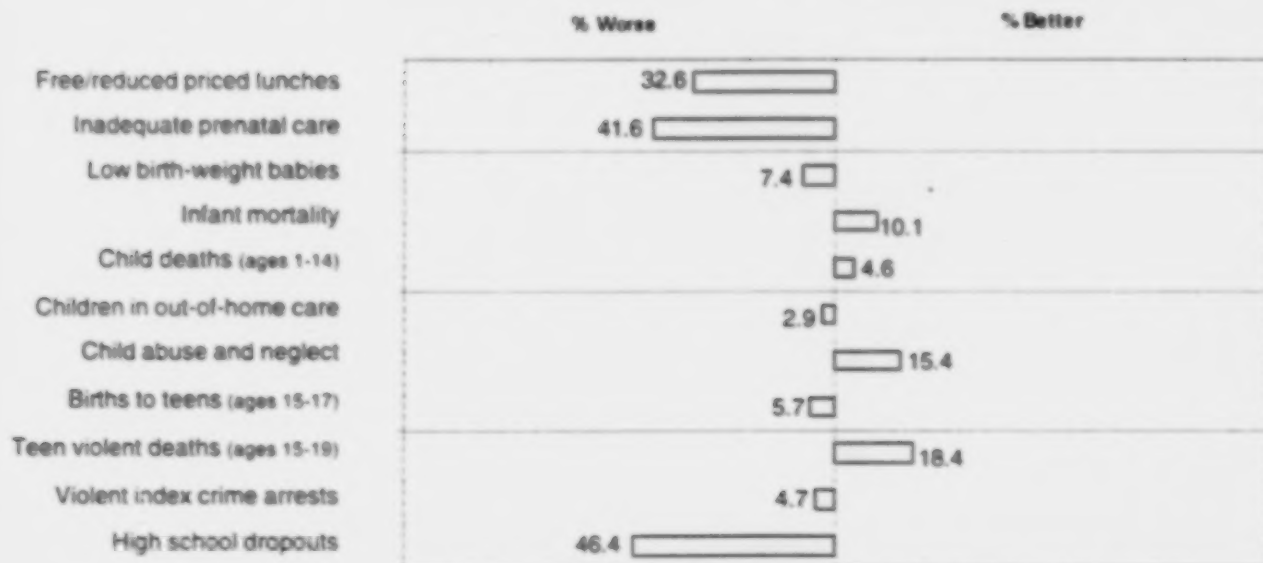
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	9,295,297	9,555,260	9,781,258
Children under 18 years of age	2,458,765	2,547,820	2,572,367
under 5	702,554	735,299	689,435
5-9	692,247	720,057	741,988
10-13	539,886	547,764	578,226
14-17	524,078	544,700	562,718
Children as percent of total population	26.5%	26.7%	26.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	23.8%		
Percent of children in single parent families	22.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$36,299		
Married couple families	\$43,255		
Female-headed families	\$10,615		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MICHIGAN

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	361,353	13.3%	440,082	18.2%	-
Ages less than 6	130,433	16.1%	180,904	21.8%	-
Ages 6-17	230,920	12.2%	259,178	16.4%	-
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	28,265	54.7%	35,613	61.3%	-
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	341,776	23.0%	483,925	30.5%	-
Child Health					
	(1985-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	8,485	6.1%	12,415	8.6%	-
• Low birth-weight babies	9,956	7.1%	11,076	7.7%	-
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1,548	11.1	1,444	10.0	-
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	641	30.5	612	29.1	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	14,534	5.9	14,950	6.1	-
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	25,943	10.6	21,951	8.9	-
Teens at Risk					
	(1985-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	6,188	31.9	6,526	33.7	-
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	566	81.3	455	66.3	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3,586	3.4	3,785	3.5	-
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	20,032	4.9%	29,480	7.1%	-
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	43.6%	51,096	35.7%	41,046	82.6% 84,641
• Math	61.6%	72,277	48.9%	56,277	69.0% 70,824
• Science	75.6%	86,798	61.7%	69,566	86.7% 79,972

* A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.

○ Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

ALCONA COUNTY



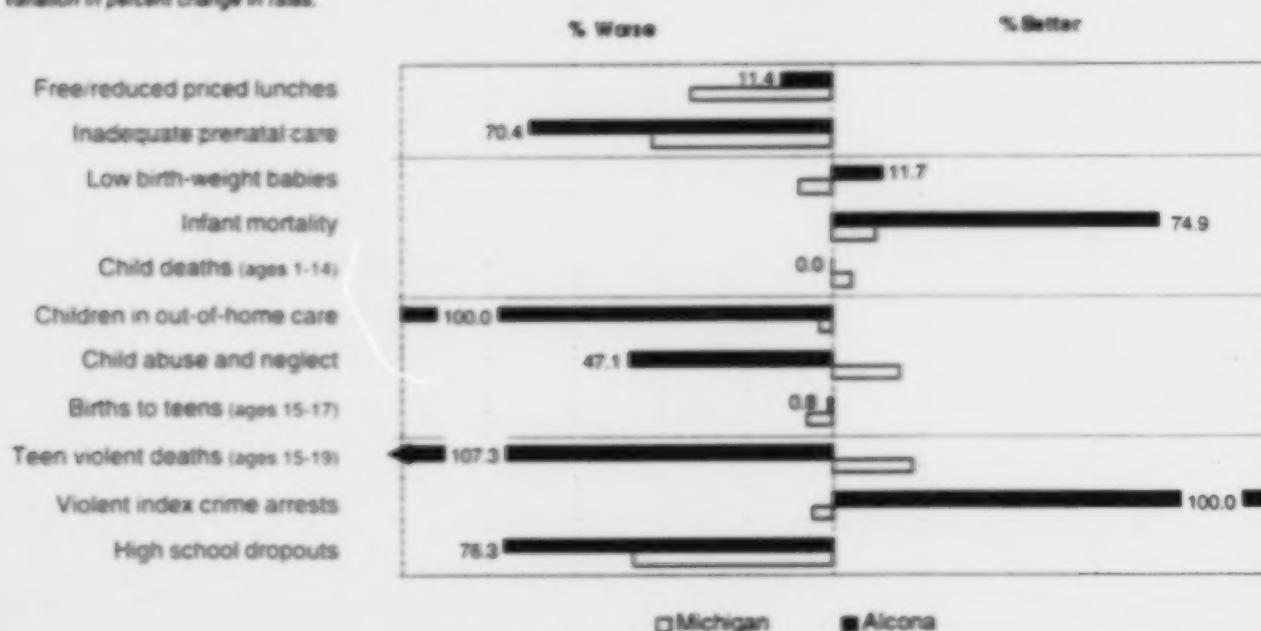
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	10,145	10,421	10,653
Children under 18 years of age	2,142	2,098	1,993
under 5	515	537	482
5-9	617	545	555
10-13	479	482	445
14-17	531	524	512
Children as percent of total population	21.1%	20.1%	18.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$22,520		
Married couple families	\$26,042		
Female-headed families	\$9,482		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR ALCONA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* <i>(of Recent Year Rates)</i>
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security					
	<i>(1980)</i>		<i>(1990)</i>		
• Children below poverty	537	21.5%	564	26.7%	77
Ages less than 6	150	23.2%	220	33.4%	77
Ages 6-17	387	20.9%	344	23.6%	76
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	11	44.0%	22	64.7%	40
	<i>(1990)</i>		<i>(1995)</i>		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	375	33.6%	379	37.4%	53
Child Health					
	<i>(1986-88)</i>		<i>Average</i>	<i>(1991-93)</i>	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	2	1.6%	3	2.8%	9
• Low birth-weight babies	8	7.2%	6	6.4%	57
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	15.6	0.3	3.9	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Child Safety					
	<i>(1990)</i>		<i>(1994)</i>		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	1	0.6	3	1.2	1
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	17	7.9	25	11.7	54
Teens at Risk					
	<i>(1986-88)</i>		<i>Average</i>	<i>(1991-93)</i>	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	20	4	20.1	23
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	56.4	1	116.9	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.3	0	0.0	-
	<i>(1992)</i>		<i>(1994)</i>		
• High school dropouts	25	7.0%	38	12.3%	79
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements^o
<i>Skill Area</i>	<i>Grades 4 and 5</i>		<i>Grades 7 and 8</i>		<i>Grades 10 and 11</i>
• Reading	45.3%	34	46.7%	35	93.7% 60
• Math	68.0%	51	54.7%	41	86.2% 56
• Science	78.8%	52	73.8%	62	95.4% 62

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ALGER COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

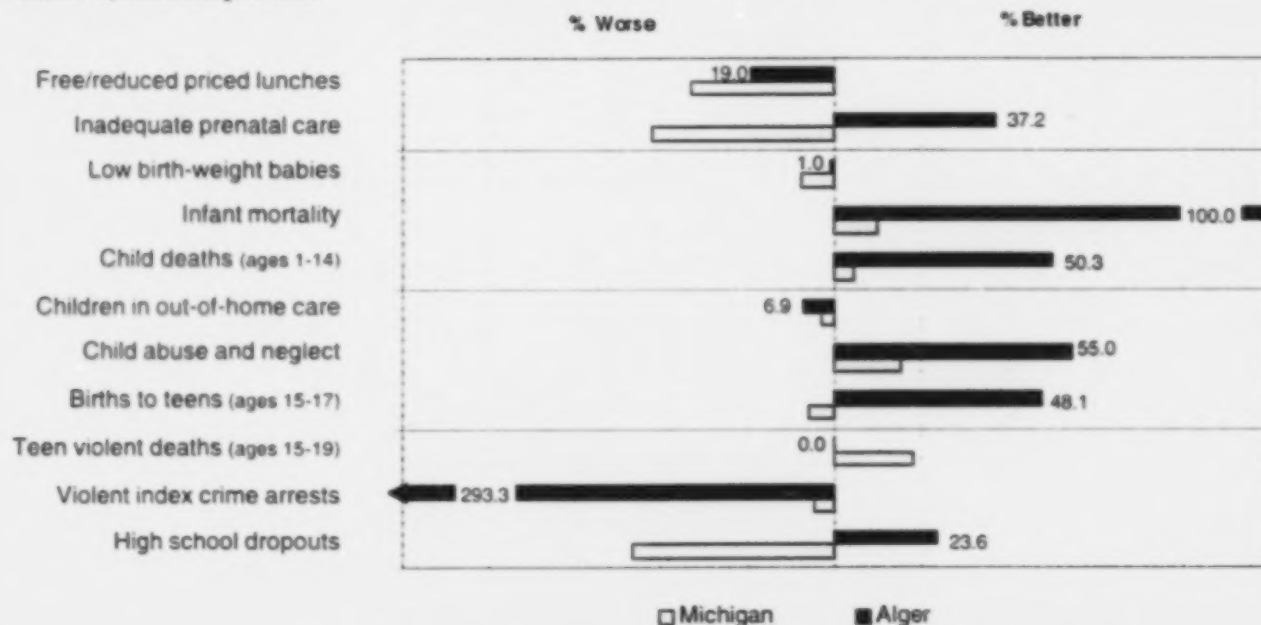
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	8,972	9,138	9,216
Children under 18 years of age	2,240	2,185	2,044
under 5	549	557	537
5-9	623	542	545
10-13	546	494	437
14-17	522	592	525
Children as percent of total population	25.0%	23.9%	22.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	7.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,567		
Married couple families	\$31,250		
Female-headed families	\$10,882		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR ALGER COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	381	13.8%	411	18.8%	46
Ages less than 6	156	20.2%	164	24.8%	50
Ages 6-17	225	11.3%	247	16.2%	43
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	20	19.8%	30	81.1%	77
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	490	28.4%	588	33.7%	
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	9	8.8%	5	5.5%	39
• Low birth-weight babies	5	5.2%	5	5.2%	21
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	6.8	0.0	0.0	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	70.2	1	34.9	45
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	7	3.2	8	3.5	27
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	20	8.9	9	4.0	12
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	7	39.8	4	20.6	24
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	111.1	1	111.1	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.3	1	1.2	42
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	24	4.7%	20	3.6%	24
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	42.5%	48	40.1%	57	84.0% 110
• Math	57.5%	65	56.3%	80	78.6% 103
• Science	79.5%	93	68.8%	88	85.0% 108

- * A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.
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ALLEGAN COUNTY



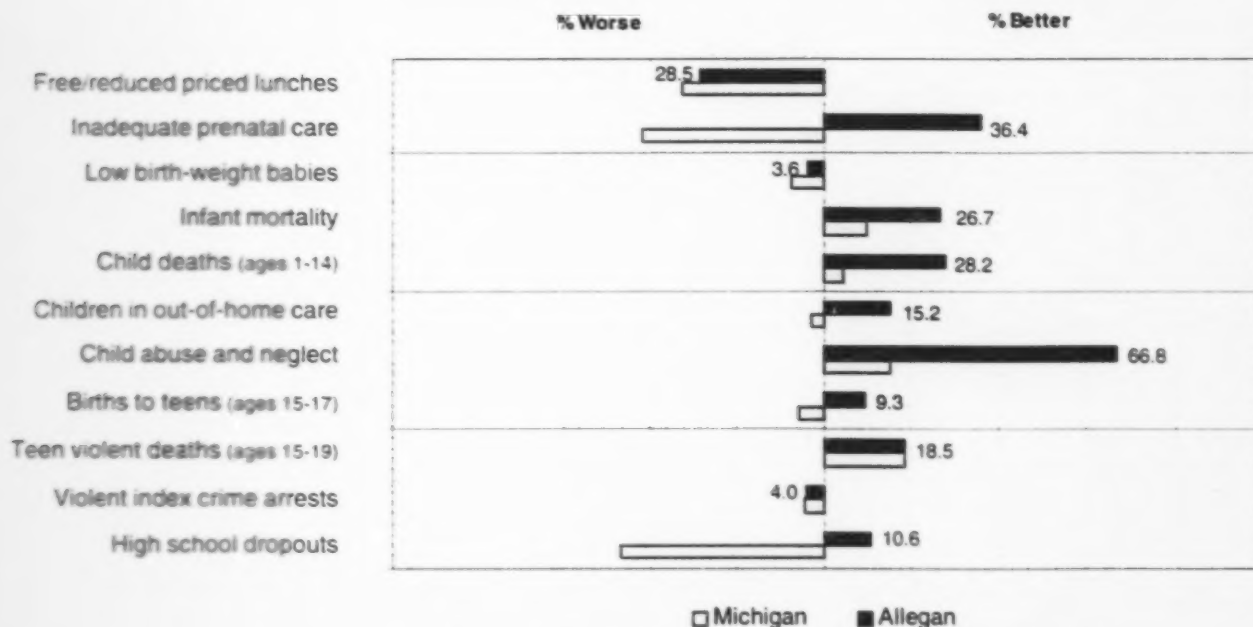
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	90,509	96,102	101,105
Children under 18 years of age	26,865	28,563	28,951
under 5	7,494	7,393	7,039
5-9	7,935	8,218	8,012
10-13	5,974	6,715	6,923
14-17	5,462	6,237	6,977
Children as percent of total population	29.7%	29.7%	28.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	9.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	14.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,302		
Married couple families	\$38,762		
Female-headed families	\$15,663		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR ALLEGAN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	out of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,516	9.8%	3,064	11.6%	13
Ages less than 6	1,016	13.0%	1,248	14.0%	14
Ages 6-17	1,500	8.4%	1,816	10.4%	13
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	152	46.9%	182	59.7%	25
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,441	16.7%	3,277	21.5%	11
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	90	6.5%	59	4.2%	21
• Low birth-weight babies	72	5.3%	77	5.4%	28
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	11	7.8	8	5.7	11
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	7	32.0	5	23.0	18
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	190	7.1	161	6.0	61
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	374	13.9	124	4.6	16
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	60	30	54	27.2	49
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	5	76.9	4	62.6	31
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	17	1.5	18	1.5	53
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	238	5.4%	220	4.8%	42
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	42.5%	561	31.6%	411	82.8% 933
• Math	59.8%	794	47.3%	615	73.0% 833
• Science	77.9%	971	64.4%	851	89.4% 878

- * A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.
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ALPENA COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

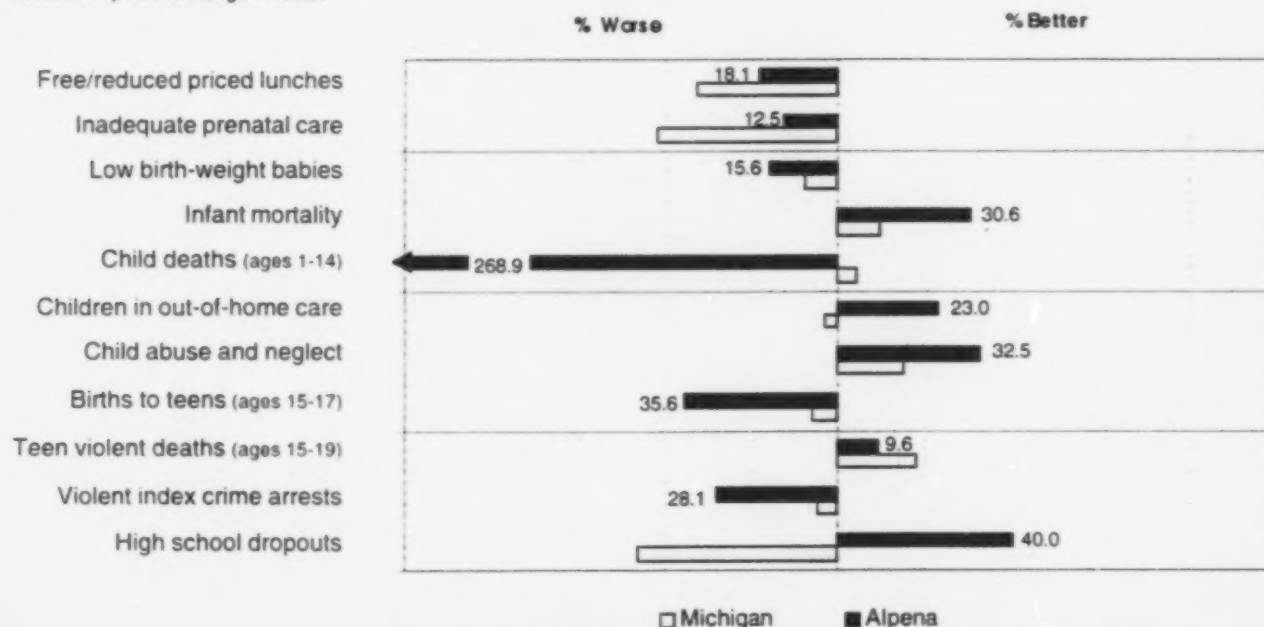
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	30,605	30,750	30,680
Children under 18 years of age	8,066	7,762	7,217
under 5	2,005	1,990	1,827
5-9	2,330	2,016	1,982
10-13	1,897	1,824	1,597
14-17	1,834	1,931	1,811
Children as percent of total population	26.4%	25.2%	23.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	1.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$30,108		
Married couple families	\$33,009		
Female-headed families	\$8,369		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR ALPENA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,134	11.6%	1,327	16.7%	33
Ages less than 6	477	17.1%	482	19.6%	25
Ages 6-17	657	9.3%	845	15.4%	37
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	111	62.7%	57	54.3%	16
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,587	27.4%	1,895	32.4%	36
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	2.5%	10	2.8%	10
• Low birth-weight babies	23	6.0%	25	6.9%	73
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	9.8	2	6.8	23
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	14.5	4	53.6	62
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	44	5.4	34	4.2	38
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	117	14.5	79	9.8	47
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	12	18.4	16	25	43
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	73.6	1	66.5	33
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.6	3	0.8	26
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	107	6.3%	61	3.8%	28
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*		
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5	Grades 7 and 8	Grades 10 and 11		
• Reading	45.6% 188	35.9% 171	82.8% 356		
• Math	63.1% 260	56.2% 267	73.2% 314		
• Science	79.4% 344	64.6% 290	88.4% 327		

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ANTRIM COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

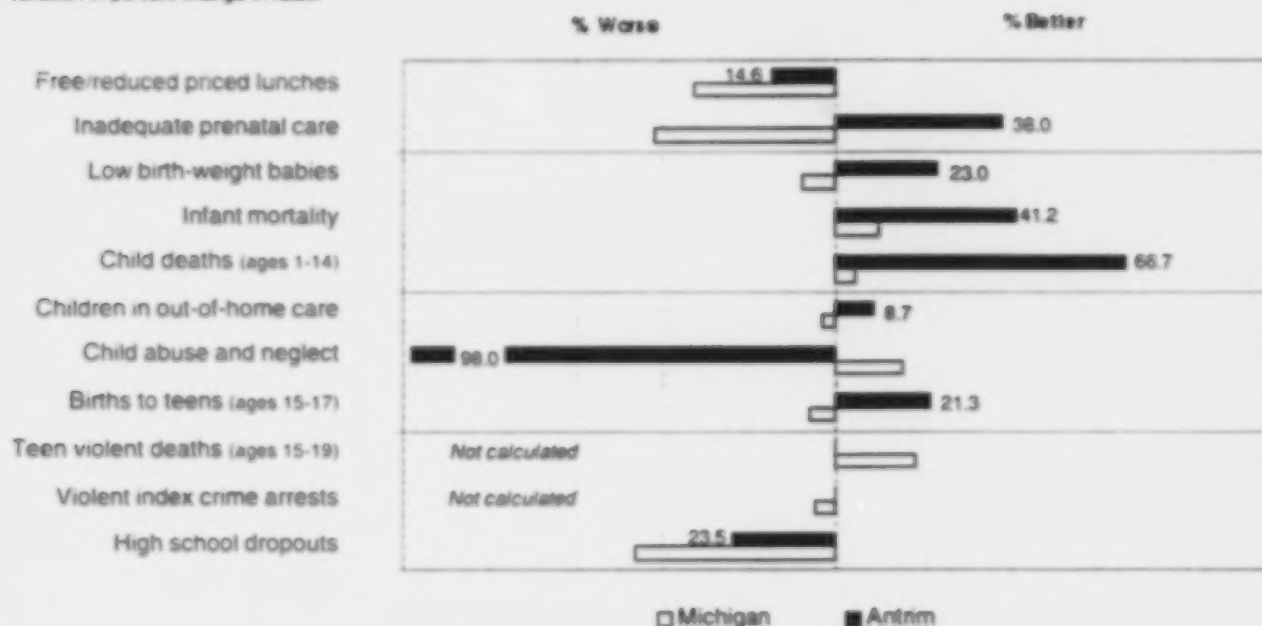
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	18,185	19,776	21,305
Children under 18 years of age	4,677	4,852	4,899
under 5	1,254	1,314	1,263
5-9	1,317	1,341	1,376
10-13	1,047	1,097	1,088
14-17	1,059	1,100	1,172
Children as percent of total population	25.7%	24.5%	23.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,680		
Married couple families	\$30,207		
Female-headed families	\$13,135		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: Any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR ANTRIM COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	527	11.3%	818	17.9%	38
Ages less than 6	202	14.3%	323	21.8%	37
Ages 6-17	325	10.0%	495	16.1%	42
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	36	63.2%	33	58.9%	24
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	832	24.3%	1,122	27.8%	25
Child Health					
	(1985-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	21	8.9%	14	5.5%	41
• Low birth-weight babies	16	6.7%	13	5.2%	19
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	13.0	2	7.6	28
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	25.6	0.3	8.5	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	43	9.2	40	8.4	74
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	51	10.9	101	21.6	77
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	11	27.9	9	22	29
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0	0	2	165.6	64
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	2	1.1	35
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	27	2.5%	33	3.1%	18
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	48.3%	147	30.3%	83	78.8% 208
• Math	68.6%	209	47.3%	130	70.8% 189
• Science	77.1%	222	61.5%	190	87.7% 228

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ARENAC COUNTY



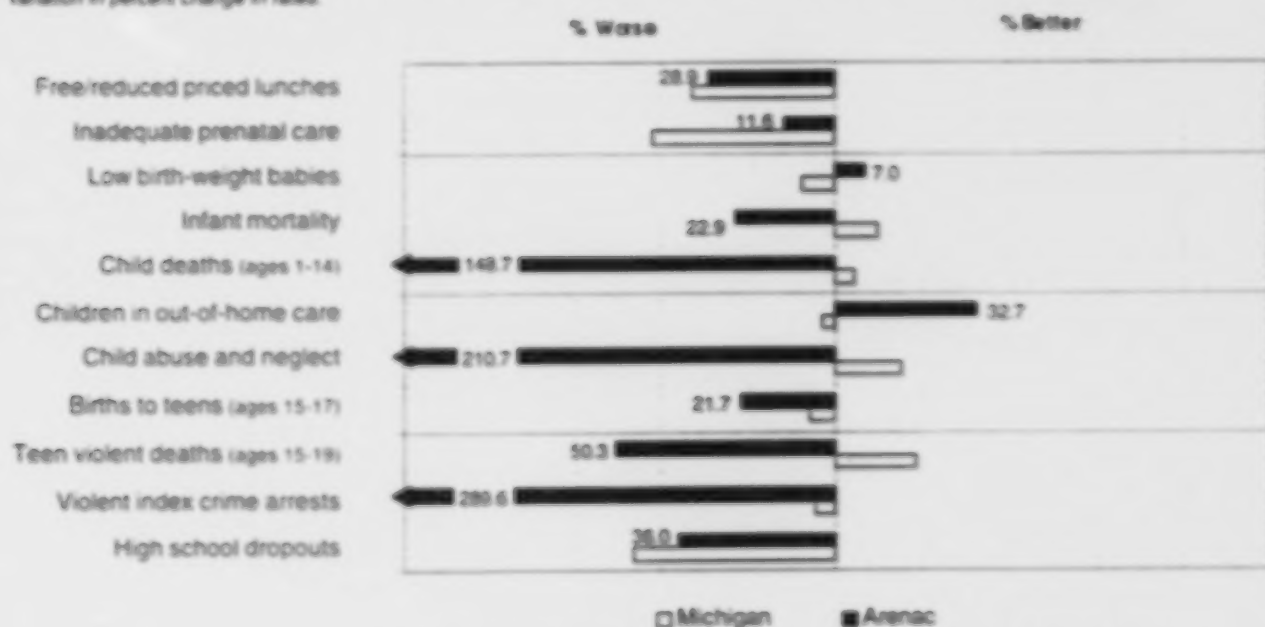
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	14,931	15,580	16,279
Children under 18 years of age	3,990	4,021	3,949
under 5	1,000	1,078	1,063
5-9	1,138	1,012	1,073
10-13	966	953	858
14-17	686	978	955
Children as percent of total population	26.7%	25.8%	24.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	4.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$23,664		
Married couple families	\$28,831		
Female-headed families	\$6,701		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-89) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR ARENAC COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	816	18.5%	1,117	28.5%	78
Ages less than 6	227	18.1%	433	35.8%	80
Ages 6-17	589	18.6%	684	25.2%	78
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	37	69.8%	92	86.8%	81
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	930	31.0%	1,286	39.9%	63
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	4.8%	10	5.4%	37
• Low birth-weight babies	12	5.8%	11	5.4%	27
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	6.6	2	8.1	33
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	19.7	2	49.0	57
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	14	3.4	9	2.3	8
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	28	7.0	87	21.8	78
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	6	18	7	21.9	27
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	64.4	1	96.7	51
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.2	1	0.7	17
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	45	5.2%	66	7.1%	67
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	39.3%	96	28.6%	72	78.0% 202
• Math	52.0%	127	40.1%	101	65.6% 170
• Science	69.7%	168	61.9%	120	86.6% 181

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^a Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

BARAGA COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

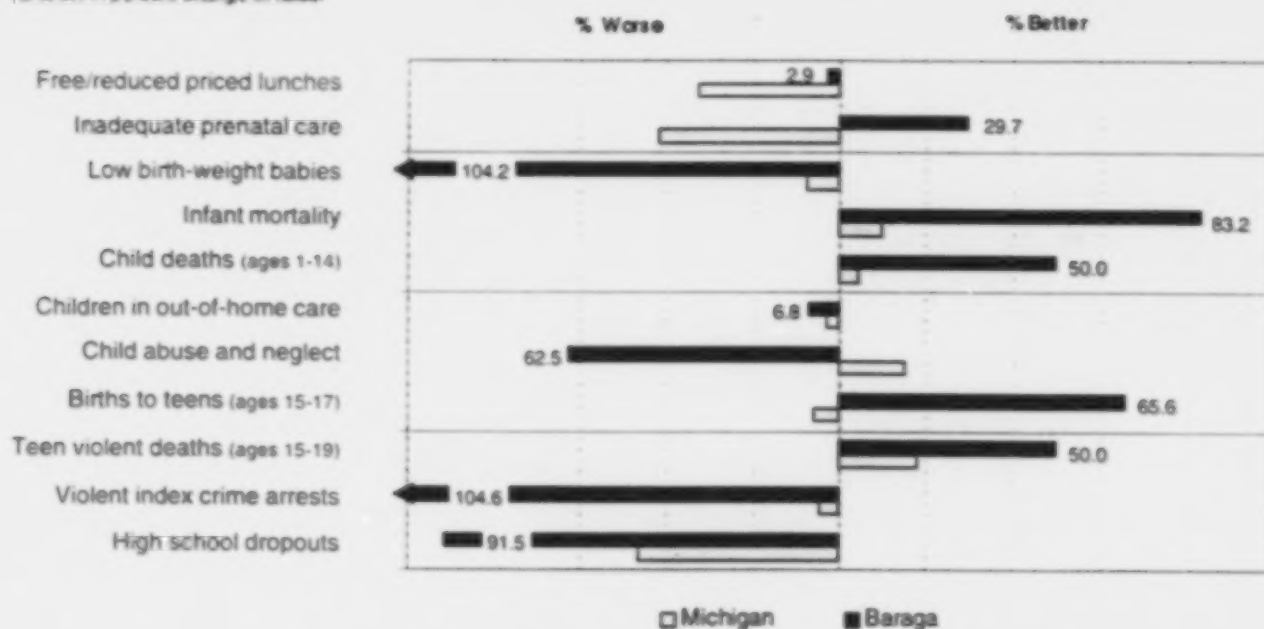
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	7,954	7,785	7,529
Children under 18 years of age	2,106	2,015	1,889
under 5	532	533	477
5-9	567	564	533
10-13	527	448	442
14-17	480	470	437
Children as percent of total population	26.5%	25.9%	25.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	18.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	21.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,250		
Married couple families	\$29,833		
Female-headed families	\$7,899		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR BARAGA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year State)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	277	10.6%	463	22.2%	62
Ages less than 6	126	16.6%	187	29.2%	66
Ages 6-17	151	8.2%	276	19.2%	59
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	23	43.4%	37	74.0%	72
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	583	37.1%	571	38.2%	57
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	11	10.2%	8	7.2%	60
• Low birth-weight babies	4	3.7%	8	7.6%	76
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	15.3	0.3	2.6	-
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	36.8	0.3	18.4	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	29	13.9	31	14.8	82
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	32	15.2	52	24.7	80
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	6	32.8	2	11.3	3
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	116.6	0.3	58.3	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.7	1	1.4	47
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	6	1.3%	12	2.5%	13
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	29.7%	30	22.9%	27	82.5% 99
• Math	55.4%	56	49.6%	59	69.2% 81
• Science	72.7%	69	58.2%	78	87.9% 124

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BARRY COUNTY

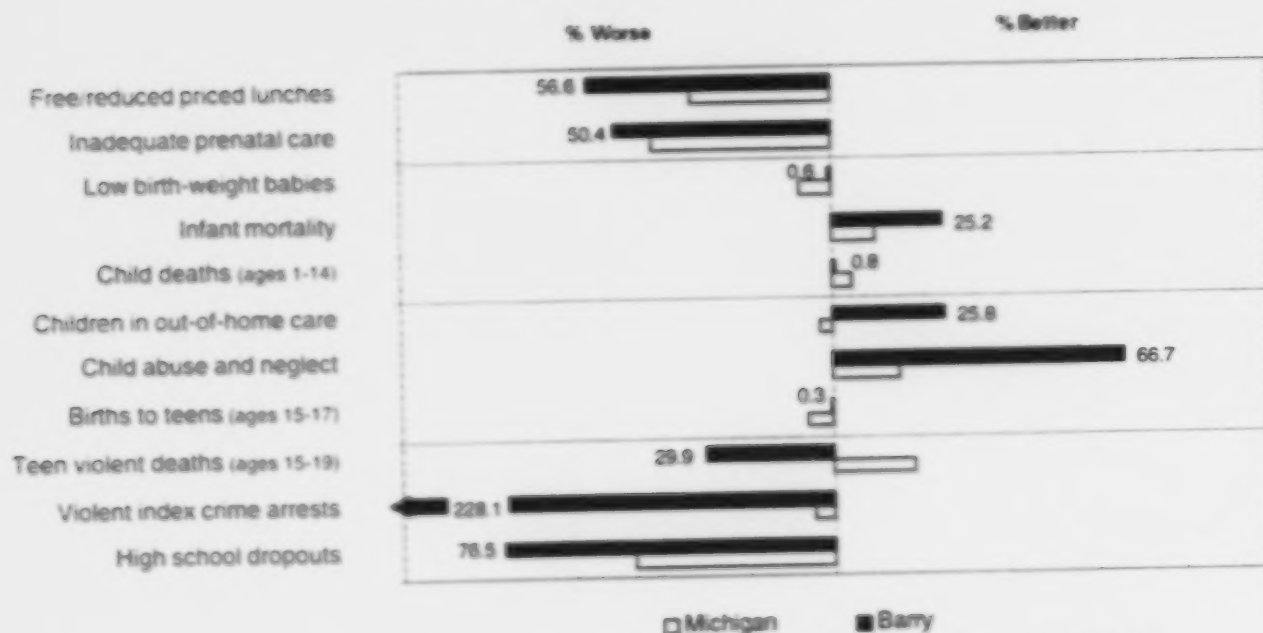


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	50,057	52,815	54,670
Children under 18 years of age	13,989	14,417	14,271
under 5	3,694	3,668	3,459
5-9	4,023	4,042	3,949
10-13	3,239	3,336	3,391
14-17	3,033	3,370	3,472
Children as percent of total population	27.9%	27.4%	26.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	14.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,247		
Married couple families	\$38,475		
Female-headed families	\$11,314		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR BARRY COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,436	10.2%	1,540	11.2%	12
Ages less than 6	588	14.0%	550	12.5%	10
Ages 6-17	848	8.6%	990	10.6%	14
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	93	56.0%	111	67.3%	46
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,008	14.1%	1,709	22.1%	13
Child Health	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	2.4%	26	3.7%	15
• Low birth-weight babies	33	4.8%	34	4.9%	14
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	7	10.8	6	8.1	32
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	22.5	3	22.4	14
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	55	3.9	41	2.9	16
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	168	12.0	56	4.0	10
Teens at Risk	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	24	21.8	24	21.8	26
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	63.9	3	83	48
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.3	7	1.0	32
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	47	2.3%	86	4.1%	31
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	39.0%	239	31.0%	188	80.9% 449
• Math	63.1%	386	47.9%	291	74.4% 410
• Science	80.4%	431	66.9%	382	89.8% 441

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BAY COUNTY



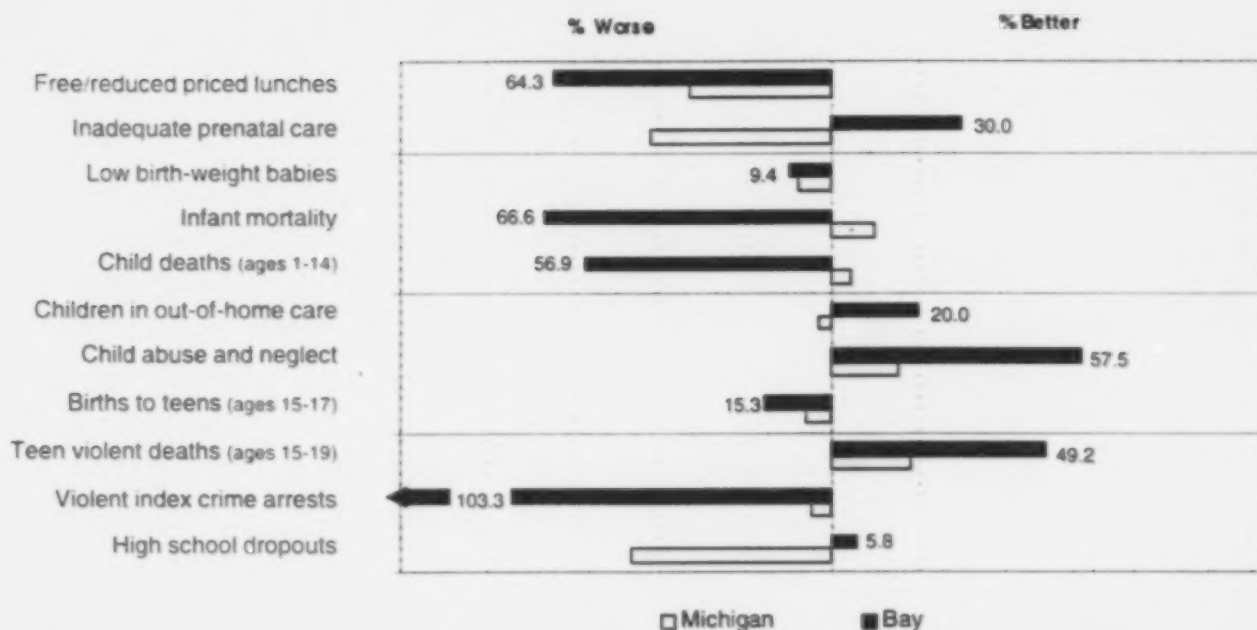
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	111,723	109,719	107,119
Children under 18 years of age	29,379	28,129	26,303
under 5	7,965	7,761	6,873
5-9	8,093	7,747	7,475
10-13	6,801	6,207	5,966
14-17	6,520	6,413	5,989
Children as percent of total population	26.3%	25.6%	24.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	10.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$34,004		
Married couple families	\$40,005		
Female-headed families	\$8,281		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR BAY COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	4,129	11.4%	4,961	17.2%	36
• Ages less than 6	1,600	14.7%	1,986	21.1%	33
• Ages 6-17	2,529	10.0%	2,975	15.3%	36
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	412	63.7%	419	68.7%	54
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	3,583	20.6%	5,558	33.8%	46
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	59	3.7%		40 2.6%	7
• Low birth-weight babies	98	6.2%		103 6.7%	69
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	11	6.9		18 11.4	58
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	6	23.9		9 37.5	46
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	119	4.1	95	3.2	23
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	365	12.4	155	5.3	23
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	64	27.1		74 31.3	59
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	9	115.2		5 58.5	29
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	23	1.8		48 3.6	69
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	410	7.3%	375	6.9%	65
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	42.8%	482	33.6%	435	85.5% 1,101
• Math	68.3%	770	50.0%	648	69.5% 908
• Science	74.8%	892	58.3%	711	88.7% 1,085

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BENZIE COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

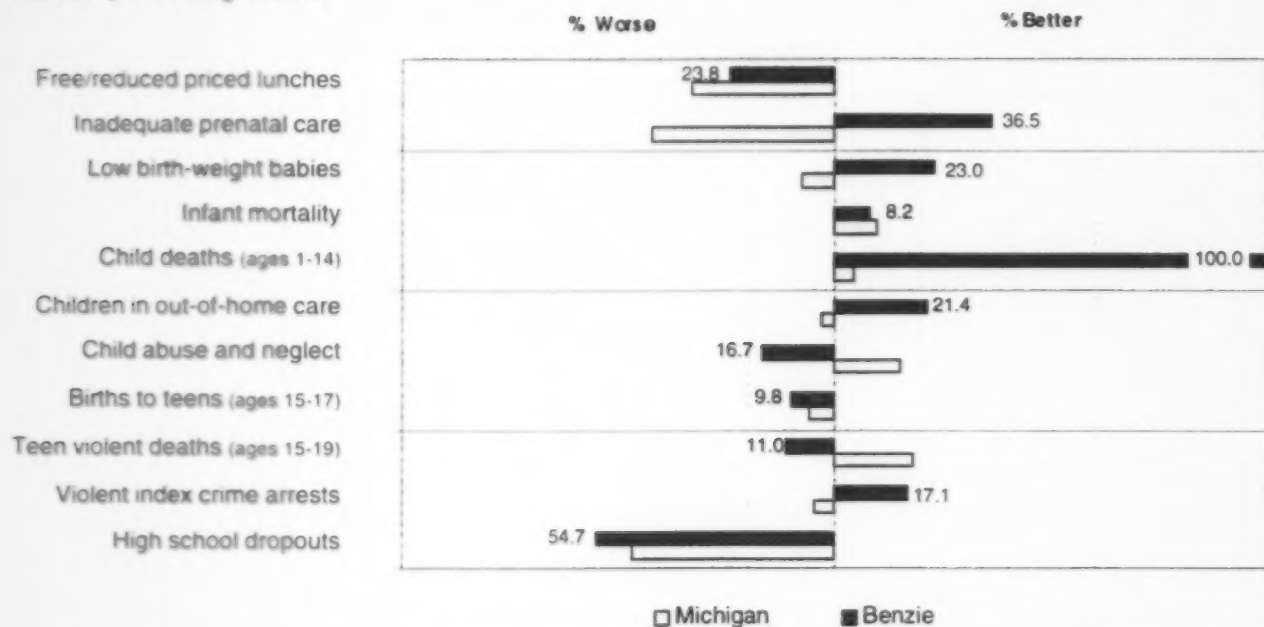
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	12,200	13,158	14,049
Children under 18 years of age	2,956	3,089	3,079
under 5	848	883	808
5-9	837	851	888
10-13	657	663	683
14-17	614	692	700
Children as percent of total population	24.2%	23.5%	21.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,409		
Married couple families	\$29,534		
Female-headed families	\$10,917		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR BENZIE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank [*]
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	470	14.8%	537	18.4%	42
Ages less than 6	125	14.1%	257	25.2%	53
Ages 6-17	345	15.1%	280	14.7%	35
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	15	14.9%	49	70.0%	63
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	654	30.5%	887	37.8%	54
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	18	11.4%	12	7.2%	62
• Low birth-weight babies	11	6.7%	9	5.1%	18
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	8.5	1	7.8	30
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	39.0	0.0	0.0	-
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	21	7.1	17	5.6	56
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	30	10.1	35	11.8	56
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	5	23.3	5	25.6	45
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	44.7	0.3	49.7	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	1.6	2	1.3	46
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	44	7.5%	73	11.6%	78
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	45.7%	80	23.8%	40	83.4% 131
• Math	69.1%	121	37.5%	63	71.6% 111
• Science	76.7%	135	68.2%	118	91.7% 121

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BERRIEN COUNTY



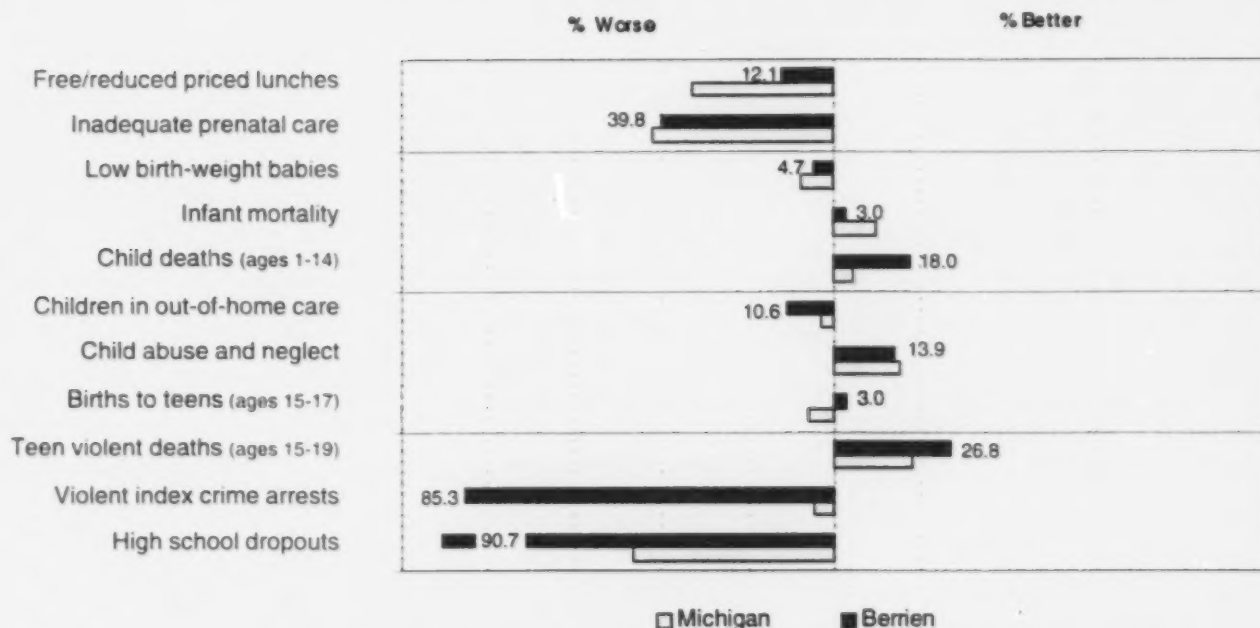
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	161,378	160,553	159,640
Children under 18 years of age	43,519	43,685	43,021
under 5	11,895	12,854	11,933
5-9	12,253	11,916	12,587
10-13	9,794	9,410	9,332
14-17	9,577	9,505	9,169
Children as percent of total population	27.0%	27.2%	26.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	27.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	26.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,192		
Married couple families	\$38,200		
Female-headed families	\$9,277		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR BERRIEN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	10,177	19.7%	9,666	22.7%	63
Ages less than 6	3,794	24.1%	3,876	27.4%	60
Ages 6-17	6,383	17.7%	5,790	20.3%	63
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	831	61.8%	790	66.4%	43
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	9,733	36.2%	11,744	40.6%	67
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	201	7.9%	264	11.0%	78
• Low birth-weight babies	200	7.8%	197	8.2%	78
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	29	11.5	27	11.1	55
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	13	34.2	10	28.1	27
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	205	4.7	227	5.2	53
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	789	18.1	679	15.6	72
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	188	51.6	181	50.1	78
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	12	96.2	8	70.4	38
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	43	2.2	80	4.1	71
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	291	3.9%	560	7.4%	70

*Numbers and percentages are estimated.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	46.8%	924	34.1%	691	78.8%	1,397
• Math	67.4%	1,330	46.7%	948	62.0%	1,105
• Science	78.7%	1,588	63.0%	1,273	84.3%	1,319

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○ Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

BRANCH COUNTY



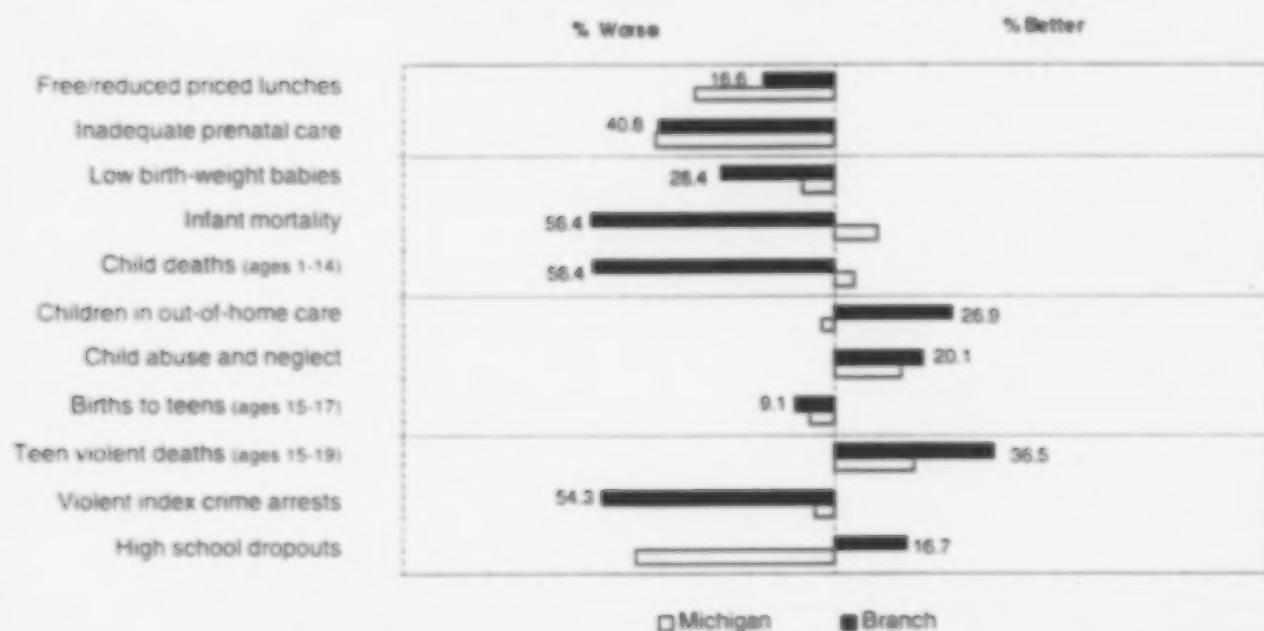
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	41,502	42,869	44,073
Children under 18 years of age	11,567	12,068	12,123
under 5	3,200	3,371	3,218
5-9	3,482	3,367	3,496
10-13	2,516	2,702	2,616
14-17	2,369	2,627	2,793
Children as percent of total population	27.9%	28.1%	27.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,088		
Married couple families	\$33,445		
Female-headed families	\$9,942		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR BRANCH COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	out of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,658	14.1%	2,261	20.2%	52
Ages less than 6	648	17.6%	1,098	28.4%	65
Ages 6-17	1,010	12.5%	1,163	15.8%	39
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	117	62.6%	167	69.9%	61
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,314	21.3%	1,636	24.9%	17
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	53	8.7%		68	12.3%
• Low birth-weight babies	31	5.0%		35	6.4%
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	7.3		6	11.4
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	23.7		4	37.0
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	48	4.2		35	3.0
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	174	15.0		139	12.0
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	24	28.1		26	30.7
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	91.9		2	58.4
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	0.6		5	0.9
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	117	7.1%		99	5.9%
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	32.7%	162	26.3%	132	80.7% 322
• Math	55.6%	275	47.2%	237	75.3% 299
• Science	65.0%	321	54.0%	249	83.5% 353

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CALHOUN COUNTY

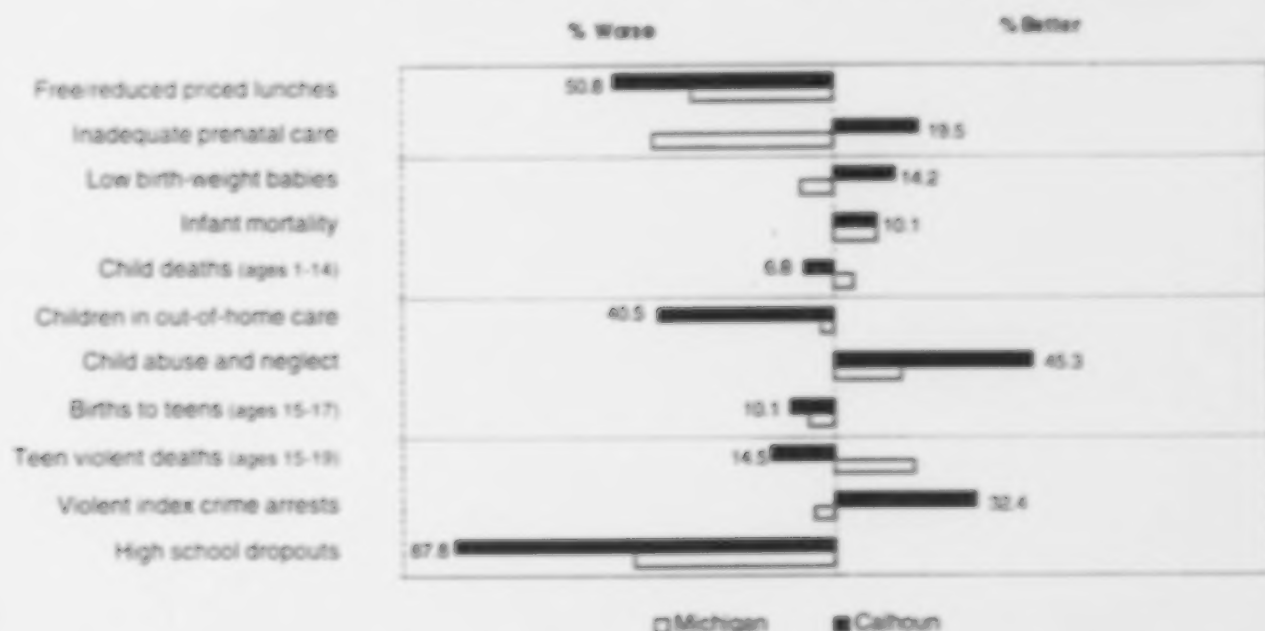


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	135,982	138,543	140,725
Children under 18 years of age	36,193	36,870	37,010
under 5	10,011	10,671	10,119
5-9	10,204	10,145	10,599
10-13	8,101	8,020	8,153
14-17	7,877	8,135	8,139
Children as percent of total population	26.6%	26.7%	26.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	19.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	25.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,342		
Married couple families	\$40,117		
Female-headed families	\$10,804		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-89) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR CALHOUN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rates)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	5,805	14.4%	7,387	20.9%	58
Ages less than 6	2,102	17.2%	2,809	23.7%	45
Ages 6-17	3,703	13.2%	4,578	19.5%	60
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	470	54.7%	623	61.9%	31
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	6,120	24.3%	9,433	36.7%	50
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	138	7.0%	115	5.6%	43
• Low birth-weight babies	137	6.9%	124	5.9%	43
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	24	12.3	22	11.0	54
• Child deaths-Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	9	30.5	10	32.5	37
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	181	5.0	254	7.0	70
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	1,017	28.1	556	15.4	70
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	116	41	129	45.1	76
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	5	48.5	6	55.5	20
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	44	2.7	30	1.8	60
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*349	5.6%	695	10.5%	77
*Numbers and percentages are estimated.					
Education: 19% MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		
• Reading	39.1%	705	31.6%	571	80.0% 1,264
• Math	59.1%	1,066	44.6%	806	67.9% 1,091
• Science	70.6%	1,208	60.3%	1,050	84.2% 1,156

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CASS COUNTY

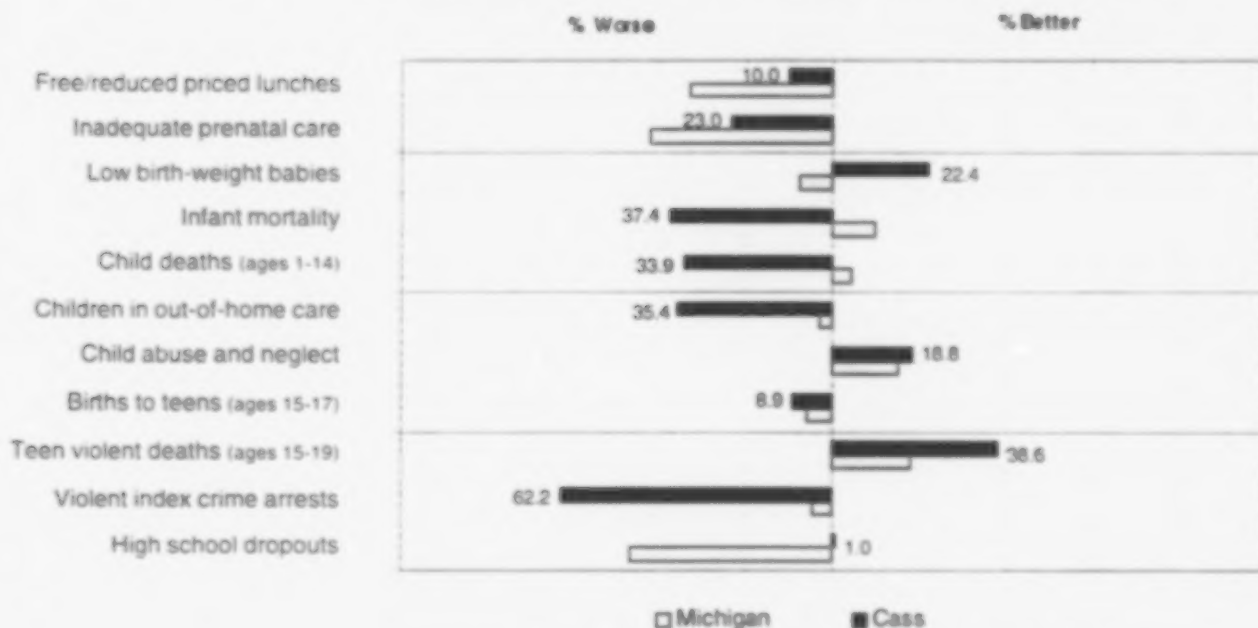


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	49,477	49,705	49,671
Children under 18 years of age	13,365	13,248	12,813
under 5	3,504	3,466	3,214
5-9	3,768	3,765	3,651
10-13	3,138	2,968	2,991
14-17	2,955	3,051	2,957
Children as percent of total population	27.0%	26.7%	25.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	13.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	20.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,743		
Married couple families	\$35,091		
Female-headed families	\$11,581		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR CASS COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1990)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,973	13.2%	2,184	17.1%	35
Ages less than 6	779	17.0%	940	22.7%	44
Ages 6-17	1,194	11.5%	1,244	14.3%	30
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	126	55.5%	139	55.8%	18
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,911	30.3%	2,397	33.4%	44
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	51	8.2%		52 10.1%	74
• Low birth-weight babies	47	7.6%		31 5.9%	39
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	6	9.6		7 13.2	65
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	4	35.3		5 47.3	56
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	48	3.6	65	4.9	50
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	192	14.4	156	11.7	55
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	30	27.1		32 29.5	57
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	44.7		1 27.5	1
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	5	0.9		9 1.4	50
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	175	9.3%	176	9.2%	76
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^b
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	31.0%	161	25.9%	140	83.3% 365
• Math	57.2%	303	45.1%	243	67.7% 298
• Science	76.5%	384	61.6%	326	88.9% 360

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CHARLEVOIX COUNTY



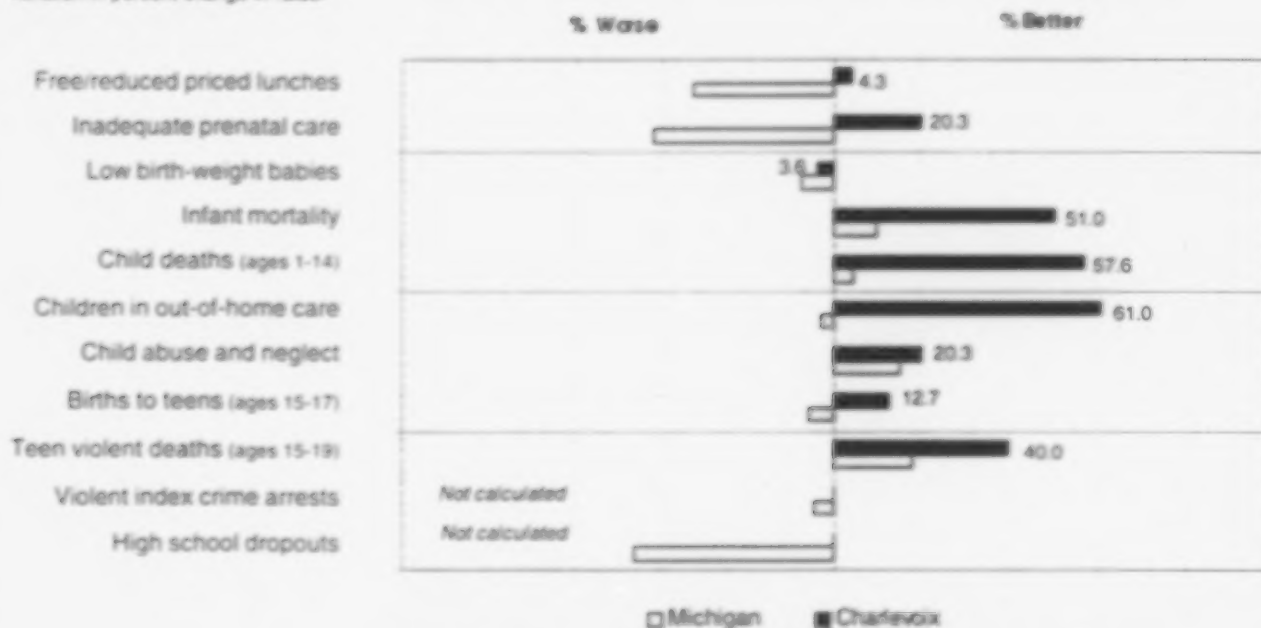
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	21,468	23,291	24,927
Children under 18 years of age	5,792	6,148	6,259
under 5	1,621	1,784	1,702
5-9	1,712	1,680	1,798
10-13	1,262	1,379	1,331
14-17	1,197	1,328	1,428
Children as percent of total population	27.0%	26.4%	25.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	4.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$30,696		
Married couple families	\$33,940		
Female-headed families	\$12,364		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR CHARLEVOIX COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	741	12.6%	720	12.8%	18
Ages less than 6	215	12.2%	281	14.6%	16
Ages 6-17	526	12.8%	439	11.8%	19
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	43	63.2%	41	48.8%	9
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	894	28.9%	1,150	27.7%	24
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	3.8%	9	3.0%	11
• Low birth-weight babies	14	4.4%	14	4.6%	9
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	13.6	2	6.7	21
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	47.2	1	20.0	6
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	60	10.4	24	4.1	35
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	64	11.0	51	8.8	40
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	11	25.2	10	22	30
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	121.2	1	72.7	41
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	2	0.8	25
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	17	1.5%	3

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	44.9%	145	35.9%	117	86.4%	261
• Math	58.2%	188	57.2%	187	75.1%	226
• Science	74.4%	262	64.4%	206	84.7%	210

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CHEBOYGAN COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

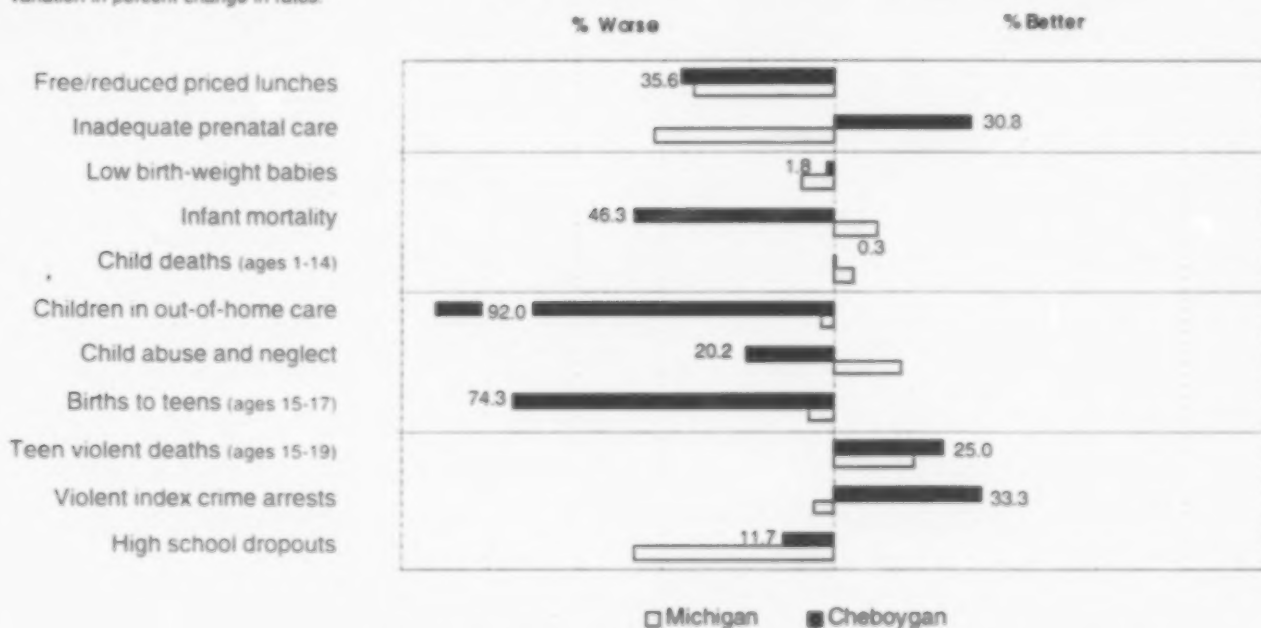
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	21,398	22,201	22,926
Children under 18 years of age	5,605	5,493	5,235
under 5	1,444	1,413	1,369
5-9	1,639	1,464	1,397
10-13	1,259	1,304	1,168
14-17	1,263	1,313	1,300
Children as percent of total population	26.2%	24.7%	22.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	4.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,537		
Married couple families	\$30,058		
Female-headed families	\$9,767		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR CHEBOYGAN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank ^a
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,150	18.4%	1,147	20.8%	55
Ages less than 6	380	21.4%	487	27.8%	61
Ages 6-17	770	17.2%	660	17.5%	53
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	45	75.0%	57	67.9%	50
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,051	29.5%	1,512	40.0%	64
Child Health	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	6.0%	12	4.2%	22
• Low birth-weight babies	19	6.6%	19	6.7%	67
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	10.5	4	15.4	71
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	35.4	2	35.3	43
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	28	5.0	54	9.7	79
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	99	17.7	119	21.2	76
Teens at Risk	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	8	15.7	13	27.4	50
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	91.1	1	68.4	36
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.4	1	0.3	1
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	52	4.5%	60	5.0%	44
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^b
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	37.1%	105	33.9%	102	86.3% 246
• Math	47.7%	135	45.5%	137	77.6% 222
• Science	78.4%	225	56.5%	191	87.2% 211

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CHIPPEWA COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

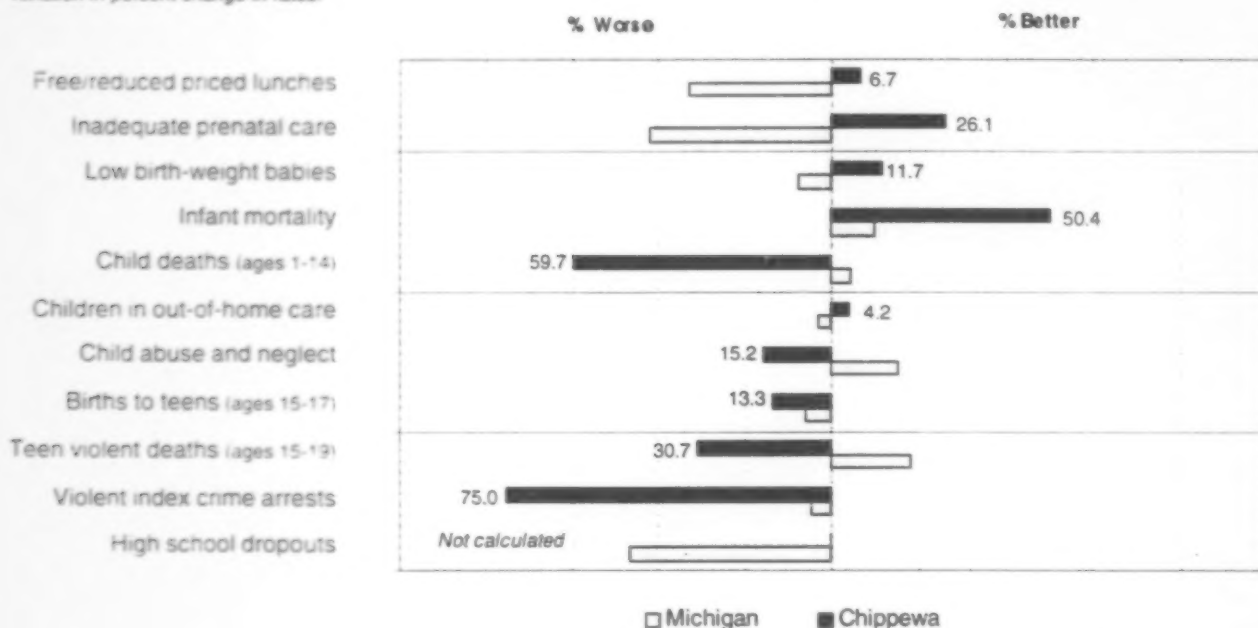
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	34,604	37,128	39,551
Children under 18 years of age	8,080	9,023	9,660
under 5	2,100	2,365	2,347
5-9	2,462	2,583	2,831
10-13	1,832	2,057	2,179
14-17	1,686	2,019	2,303
Children as percent of total population	23.3%	24.3%	24.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	22.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	20.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,184		
Married couple families	\$30,775		
Female-headed families	\$9,350		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR CHIPPEWA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,377	17.4%	1,597	20.3%	53
Ages less than 6	533	22.1%	683	26.8%	57
Ages 6-17	844	15.4%	914	17.1%	50
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	107	67.3%	167	73.2%	70
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,838	38.1%	2,086	35.5%	48
Child Health	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	32	9.1%	27	6.7%	56
• Low birth-weight babies	15	4.4%	16	3.9%	7
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	6.7	1	3.3	1
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	24.2	3	38.6	49
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	78	9.7	75	9.3	76
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	105	13.0	121	15.0	68
Teens at Risk	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	17	28.1	19	31.8	60
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	51.1	2	66.8	34
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.4	2	0.7	13
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	79	5.1%	46

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	38.4%	168	26.8%	118	80.9%	343
• Math	52.2%	228	40.9%	183	71.0%	296
• Science	67.0%	308	50.5%	204	84.5%	320

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○ Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

CLARE COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

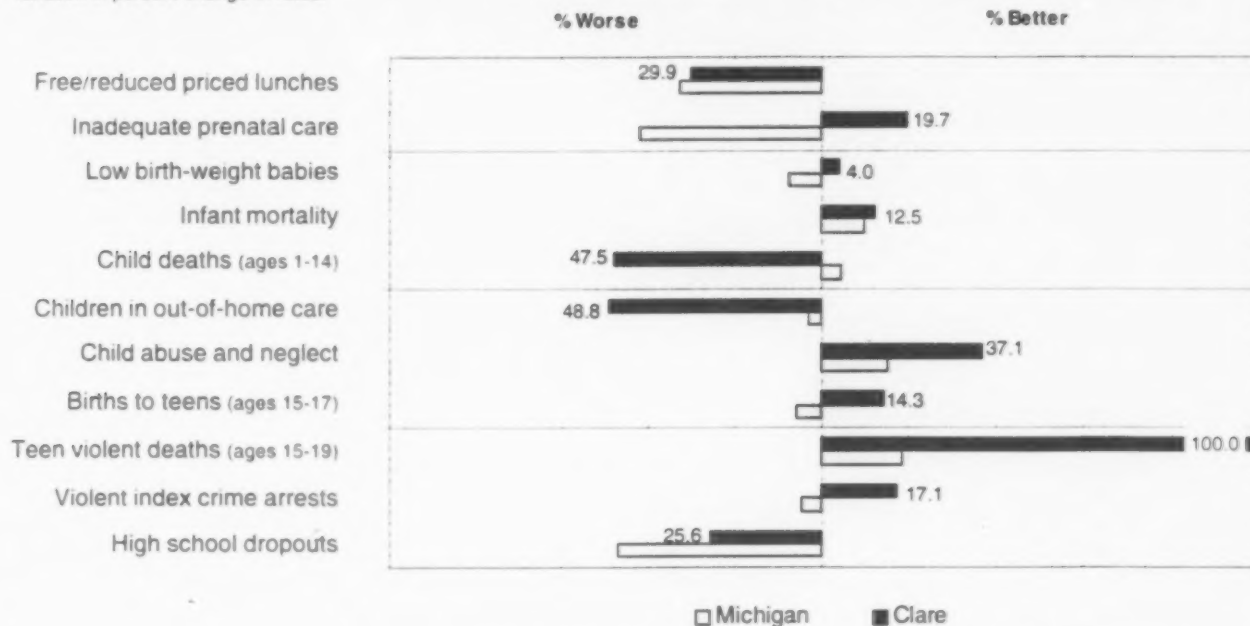
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	24,952	26,674	28,438
Children under 18 years of age	6,535	7,088	7,379
under 5	1,820	2,050	1,996
5-9	1,878	1,919	2,095
10-13	1,456	1,581	1,620
14-17	1,381	1,539	1,669
Children as percent of total population	26.2%	26.6%	25.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	25.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$20,987		
Married couple families	\$27,575		
Female-headed families	\$6,797		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR CLARE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,453	21.4%	2,236	35.5%	82
Ages less than 6	471	25.2%	875	40.1%	83
Ages 6-17	982	20.0%	1,361	33.1%	82
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	70	63.6%	137	73.3%	71
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,019	41.2%	2,898	53.6%	82
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	23	6.7%	21	5.4%	36
• Low birth-weight babies	23	6.7%	25	6.4%	59
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	7.9	3	6.9	24
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	23.8	2	35.1	42
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	40	6.1	60	9.1	75
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	310	47.4	195	29.8	82
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	21	41.9	18	35.9	65
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	143.7	0	0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.8	2	0.7	15
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	69	5.4%	91	6.8%	64
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	33.1%	143	35.2%	142	76.7% 287
• Math	44.5%	193	48.2%	196	64.4% 246
• Science	61.2%	244	54.3%	213	81.7% 259

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CLINTON COUNTY



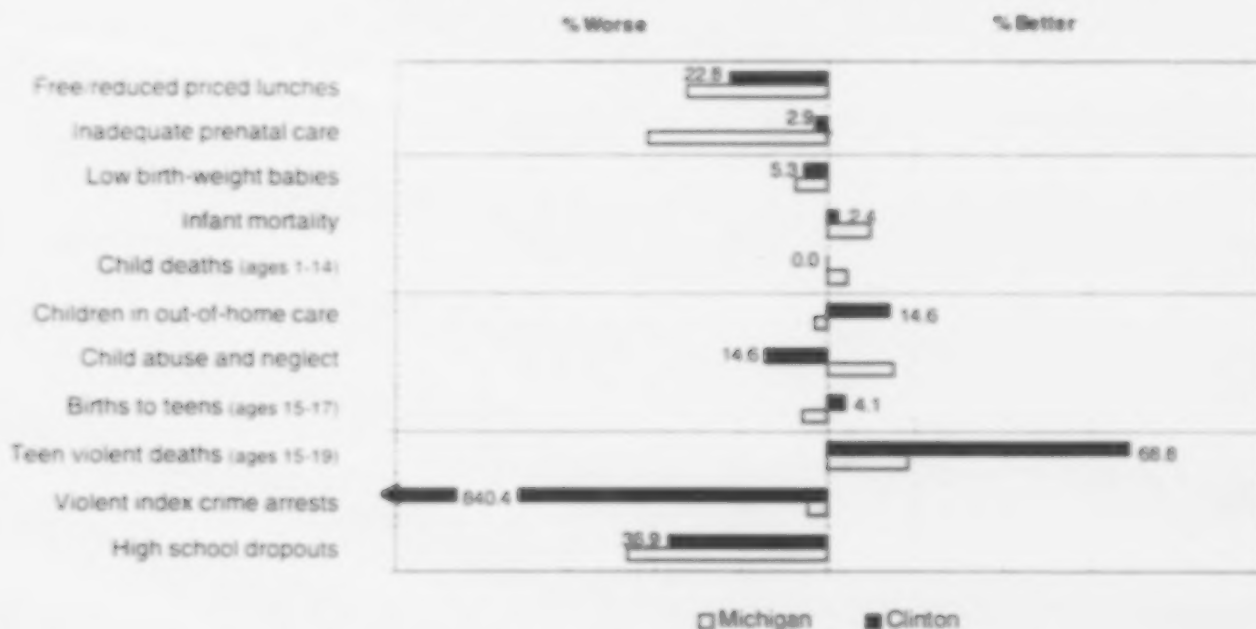
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	57,883	60,219	62,084
Children under 18 years of age	16,652	16,649	16,165
under 5	4,333	4,262	4,009
5-9	4,762	4,647	4,495
10-13	3,907	3,865	3,786
14-17	3,650	3,875	3,874
Children as percent of total population	28.8%	27.6%	26.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	12.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$41,462		
Married couple families	\$44,464		
Female-headed families	\$16,917		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR CLINTON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
<i>Economic Security</i>					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,074	5.6%	1,156	7.0%	3
Ages less than 6	348	6.6%	424	8.0%	3
Ages 6-17	726	5.3%	732	6.6%	4
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,080 in 1989 for a family of 3)	48	41.4%	101	52.3%	14
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced- priced lunches	1,011	11.3%	1,304	13.9%	2
<i>Child Health</i>					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	36	4.5%	38	4.6%	29
• Low birth-weight babies	39	4.8%	41	5.0%	15
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	5.0	4	4.8	7
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	4	25.9	4	25.9	21
<i>Child Safety</i>					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	33	2.0	28	1.7	5
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	89	5.3	102	6.1	28
<i>Teens at Risk</i>					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	17	13	16	12.4	5
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	98.4	1	30.7	4
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.1	6	0.8	28
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	61	2.2%	91	3.0%	17
<i>Education: 1995 MEAP Tests</i>					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	47.8%	290	42.5%	318	91.9% 695
• Math	71.2%	432	58.5%	439	86.3% 654
• Science	79.7%	507	75.3%	534	93.4% 690

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CRAWFORD COUNTY



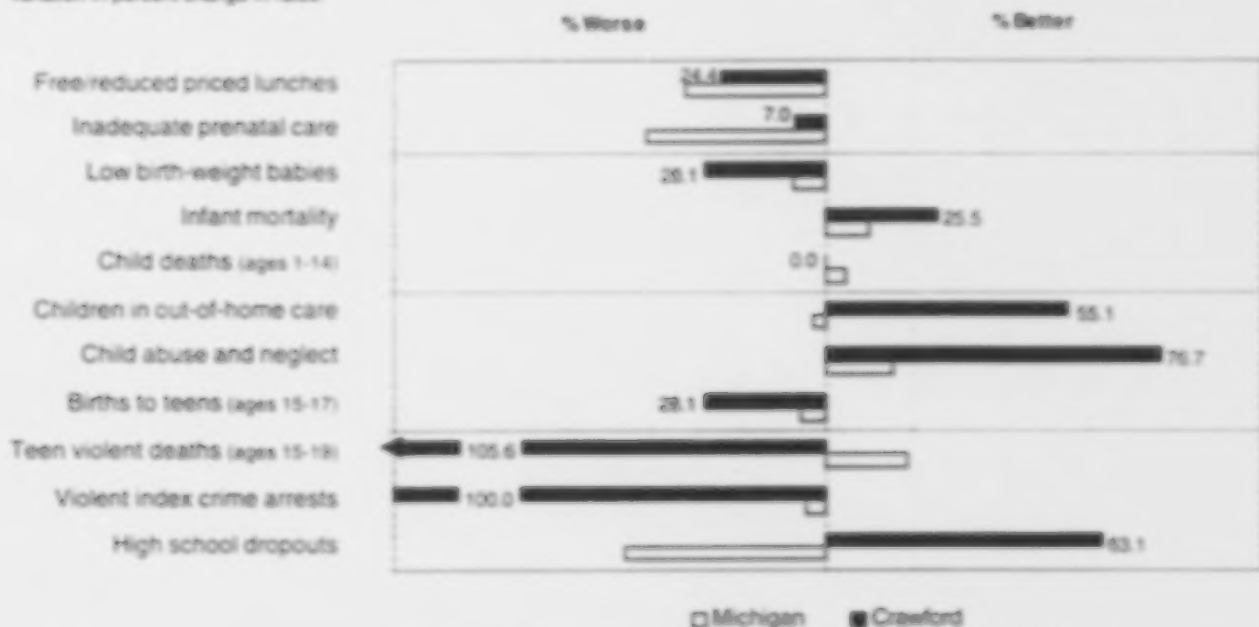
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	12,260	13,673	15,066
Children under 18 years of age	3,201	3,516	3,629
under 5	901	1,008	953
5-9	963	922	1,037
10-13	687	607	767
14-17	650	779	872
Children as percent of total population	26.1%	25.7%	24.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,207		
Married couple families	\$29,470		
Female-headed families	\$10,446		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-89) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR CRAWFORD COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	434	15.5%	604	19.7%	49
Ages less than 6	170	20.4%	259	23.8%	46
Ages 6-17	264	13.4%	345	17.4%	52
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$1060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	34	59.6%	29	49.2%	10
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	713	35.3%	963	43.9%	74
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	3.9%	8	4.2%	23
• Low birth-weight babies	11	6.3%	14	8.1%	77
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	20.6	3	15.3	70
• Child deaths-Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	24.4	1	24.4	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	27	8.4	12	3.7	29
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	90	28.1	21	6.6	33
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	41.3	12	52.9	81
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	84.3	1	173.3	66
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.2	1	0.5	7
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	32	6.4%	13	2.4%	12
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	30.3%	54	36.3%	66	90.9% 149
• Math	43.3%	77	55.5%	101	75.8% 119
• Science	69.0%	116	66.9%	107	93.1% 108

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⊙ Moderate: all areas satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

DELTA COUNTY



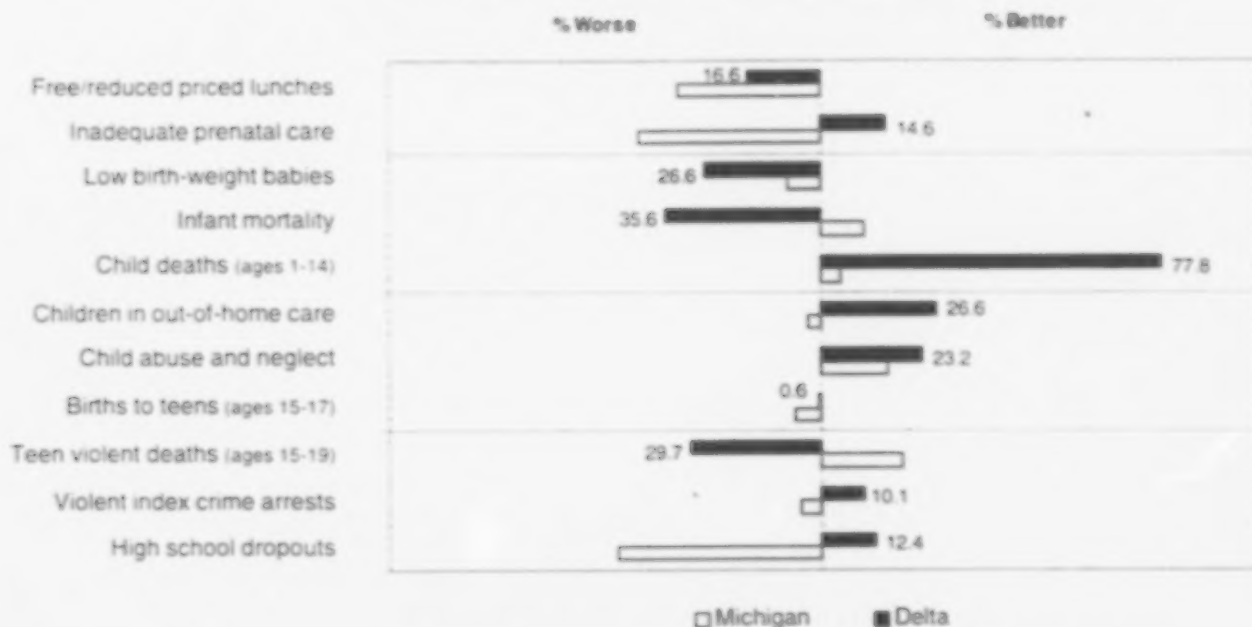
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	37,780	37,484	36,930
Children under 18 years of age	10,174	9,617	8,822
under 5	2,513	2,391	2,180
5-9	2,870	2,499	2,343
10-13	2,457	2,313	2,025
14-17	2,334	2,415	2,274
Children as percent of total population	26.9%	25.7%	23.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	4.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$30,724		
Married couple families	\$34,116		
Female-headed families	\$7,720		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR DELTA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,567	12.8%	1,834	18.2%	39
Ages less than 6	520	14.8%	662	22.2%	40
Ages 6-17	1,047	12.0%	1,172	16.5%	46
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	121	70.8%	66	46.2%	8
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,887	24.9%	2,250	29.0%	30
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	24	5.0%	19	4.2%	25
• Low birth-weight babies	22	4.4%	24	5.5%	29
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	8.9	5	12.0	62
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	35.1	1	7.8	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	56	5.5	41	4.0	34
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	82	8.1	63	6.2	29
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	15	16.5	15	16.6	10
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	47.2	2	61.2	30
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	4	0.8	3	0.7	16
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	46	2.0%	43	1.8%	6
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	42.0%	218	38.7%	214	80.8% 511
• Math	52.7%	273	53.7%	298	71.8% 455
• Science	78.7%	428	66.8%	376	90.4% 554

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DICKINSON COUNTY



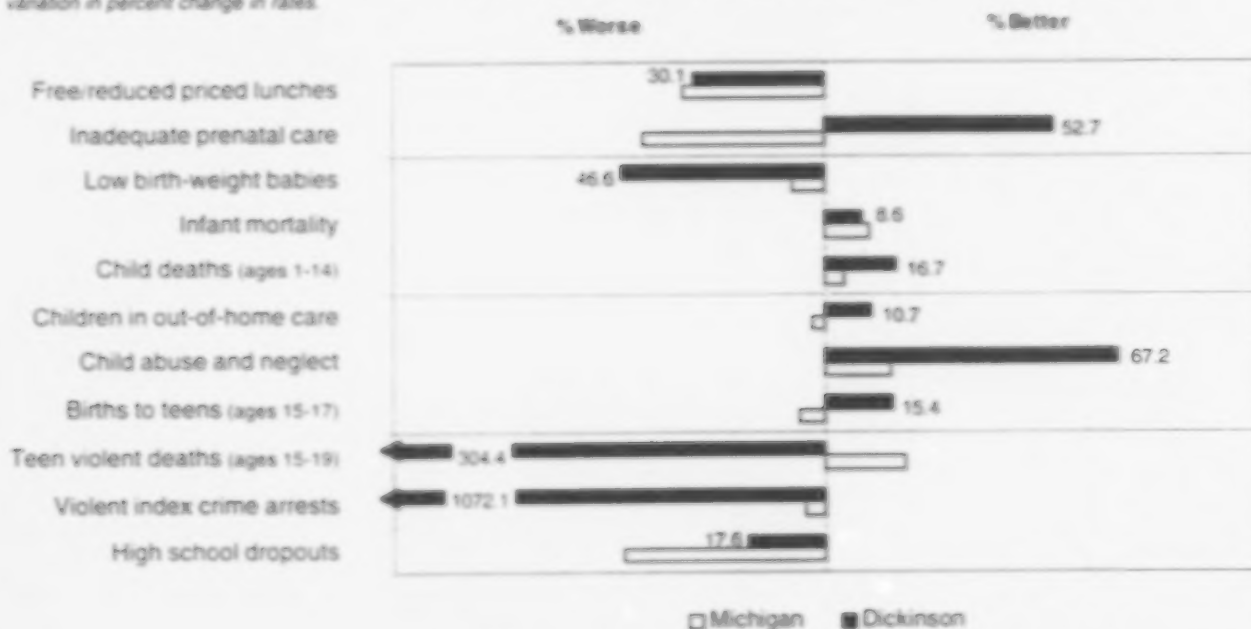
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	26,831	27,328	27,621
Children under 18 years of age	6,972	7,069	6,715
under 5	1,821	1,756	1,581
5-9	2,085	1,915	1,816
10-13	1,623	1,684	1,536
14-17	1,443	1,715	1,782
Children as percent of total population	26.0%	25.9%	24.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$32,960		
Married couple families	\$37,022		
Female-headed families	\$10,708		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR DICKINSON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	565	8.3%	825	12.0%	15
Ages less than 6	161	7.6%	314	14.8%	18
Ages 6-17	404	8.6%	511	10.8%	16
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	26	28.9%	73	75.3%	74
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	905	17.1%	1,104	22.2%	15
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	10	3.3%	5	1.6%	2
• Low birth-weight babies	13	4.0%	20	5.9%	40
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	7.4	2	6.8	22
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	33.7	2	28.1	28
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	37	5.3	33	4.8	47
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	58	8.3	19	2.7	4
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	11	20.5	9	17.3	12
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	20.2	1	81.5	46
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.1	4	1.3	44
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	20	1.3%	23	1.5%	4
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	51.2%	181	42.5%	152	84.5% 322
• Math	62.6%	221	64.8%	232	83.3% 319
• Science	74.4%	282	62.5%	227	90.3% 326

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EATON COUNTY



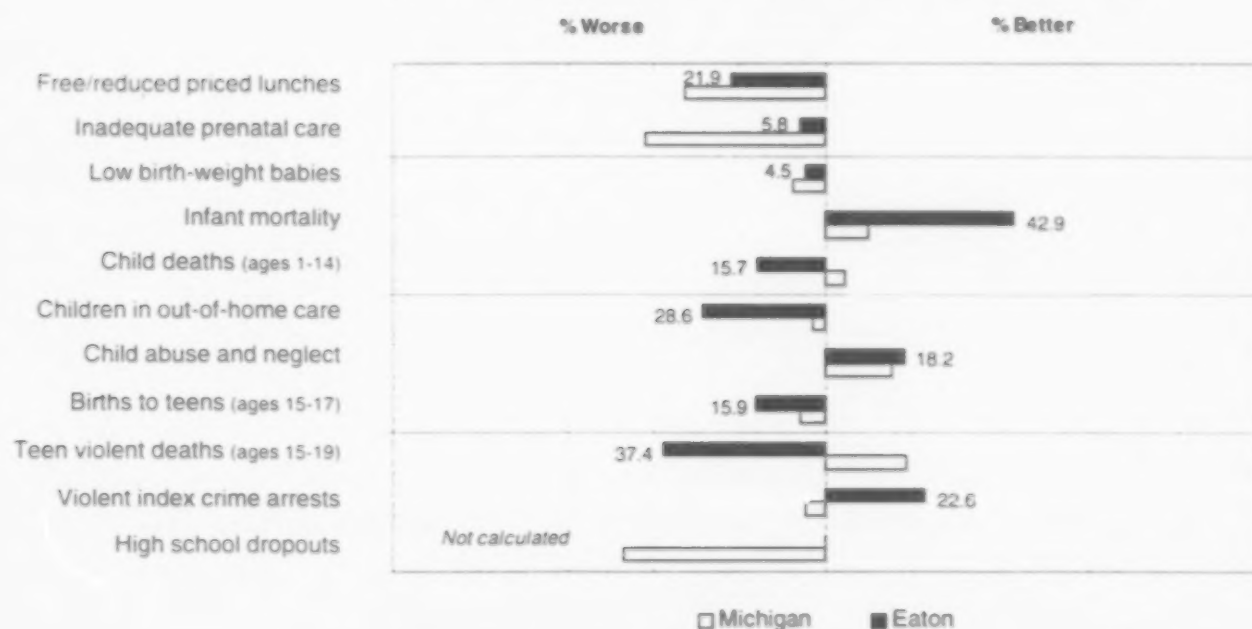
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	92,879	97,601	101,778
Children under 18 years of age	25,629	26,386	26,486
under 5	6,600	6,629	6,326
5-9	7,356	7,446	7,421
10-13	5,948	6,225	6,257
14-17	5,725	6,086	6,482
Children as percent of total population	27.6%	27.0%	26.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	10.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$40,543		
Married couple families	\$44,513		
Female-headed families	\$17,414		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR EATON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rates)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,721	6.3%	2,144	8.5%	6
Ages less than 6	657	8.4%	931	11.8%	6
Ages 6-17	1,064	5.4%	1,213	7.0%	5
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	123	38.8%	203	51.4%	13
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced- priced lunches	1,856	13.5%	2,590	16.4%	5
Child Health					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	61	5.1%	65	5.4%	38
• Low birth-weight babies	63	5.4%	67	5.6%	31
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	9	7.8	5	4.5	5
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	4	18.5	5	21.4	13
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	42	1.6	54	2.1	6
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	143	5.6	117	4.6	15
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	36	17	41	19.7	22
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	51	5	70	37
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	12	1.1	10	0.8	27
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	244	5.4%	52
ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		
• Reading	44.4%	546	44.4%	561	86.9% 952
• Math	67.8%	835	56.7%	718	74.6% 856
• Science	79.1%	893	65.5%	781	90.4% 887

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EMMET COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

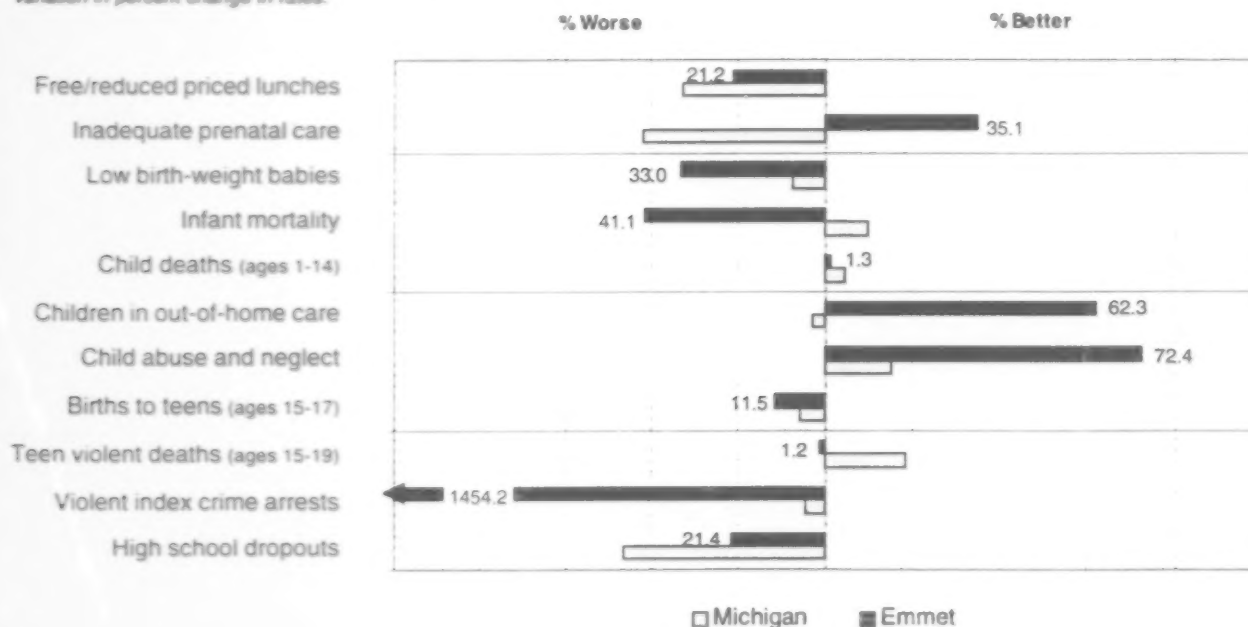
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	25,040	26,815	28,314
Children under 18 years of age	6,677	7,126	7,215
under 5	1,880	1,907	1,741
5-9	1,952	2,031	2,025
10-13	1,496	1,669	1,739
14-17	1,349	1,519	1,710
Children as percent of total population	26.7%	26.6%	25.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,280		
Married couple families	\$33,915		
Female-headed families	\$13,830		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR EMMET COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	710	10.8%	649	9.9%	7
Ages less than 6	294	15.0%	291	12.5%	8
Ages 6-17	416	9.0%	358	8.4%	7
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	55	61.1%	42	60.9%	29
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	885	23.1%	1,349	28.0%	26
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	14	4.1%	10	2.6%	8
• Low birth-weight babies	15	4.0%	19	5.3%	23
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	9.0	5	12.8	64
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	17.4	1	17.2	3
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	63	9.4	24	3.6	28
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	152	22.8	42	6.3	30
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	21.1	12	23.6	34
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	81	1	81.9	47
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.1	5	1.8	59
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	56	4.1%	71	5.0%	43
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	44.0%	168	41.1%	151	87.2% 321
• Math	59.4%	228	55.3%	203	73.4% 273
• Science	80.0%	325	77.1%	266	92.3% 277

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^o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

GENESEE COUNTY



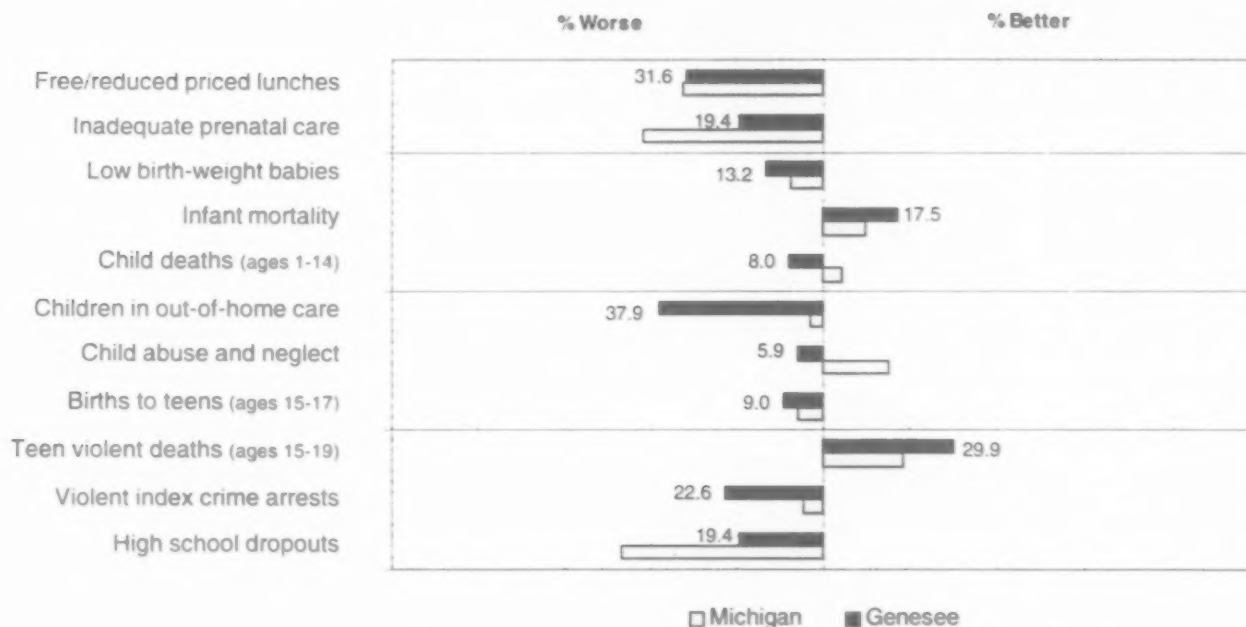
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	430,459	432,898	434,134
Children under 18 years of age	120,663	121,664	120,154
under 5	33,436	35,974	32,943
5-9	33,652	33,474	35,386
10-13	27,095	25,977	26,383
14-17	26,480	26,239	25,442
Children as percent of total population	28.0%	28.1%	27.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	31.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	30.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,502		
Married couple families	\$44,993		
Female-headed families	\$8,497		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR GENESEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	20,444	14.3%	29,560	24.9%	72
Ages less than 6	7,677	18.1%	12,233	31.2%	73
Ages 6-17	12,767	12.7%	17,327	21.8%	70
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	1,860	53.0%	2,778	69.3%	57
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	21,008	27.4%	29,449	36.0%	49
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	236	3.5%	306	4.2%	24
• Low birth-weight babies	536	8.0%	659	9.1%	80
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	87	13.1	78	10.8	53
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	36	35.0	39	37.8	47
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	419	3.5	577	4.8	48
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	1,463	12.1	1,550	12.8	62
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	407	41.5	440	45.2	77
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	34	101	23	70.8	39
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	214	4.0	263	4.9	73
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*1,217	5.8%	1,430	6.9%	66
*Numbers and percentages are estimated					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	37.1%	2,222	32.2%	1,881	80.8% 4,217
• Math	58.0%	3,477	42.8%	2,509	61.3% 3,227
• Science	69.0%	4,000	53.2%	3,158	82.6% 3,742

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○ Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

GLADWIN COUNTY



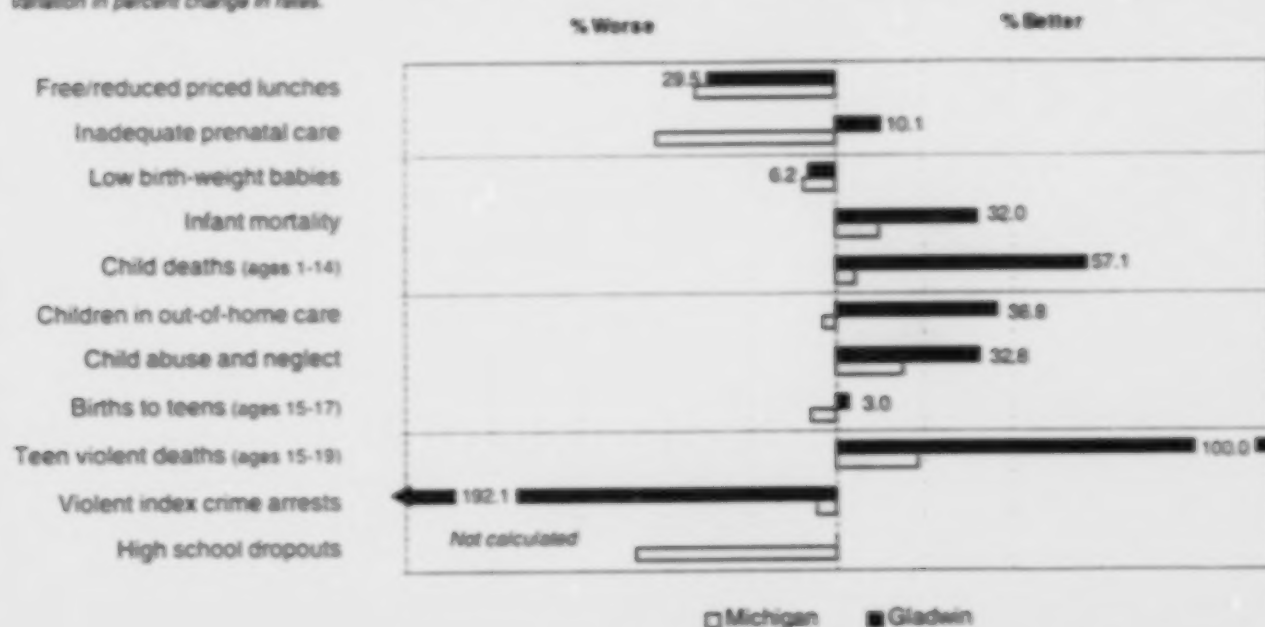
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	21,896	23,403	24,865
Children under 18 years of age	5,762	5,918	5,881
under 5	1,567	1,504	1,430
5-9	1,588	1,648	1,575
10-13	1,332	1,377	1,420
14-17	1,275	1,388	1,447
Children as percent of total population	26.3%	25.3%	23.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$23,818		
Married couple families	\$27,704		
Female-headed families	\$6,880		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-89) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR GLADWIN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,098	19.0%	1,858	32.9%	81
Ages less than 6	357	21.4%	725	39.4%	82
Ages 6-17	741	18.1%	1,133	29.7%	81
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	61	76.3%	102	87.9%	82
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,009	29.6%	1,472	38.3%	58
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	30	10.4%	27	9.3%	69
• Low birth-weight babies	16	5.5%	17	5.9%	41
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	6.7	1	4.6	6
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	48.4	1	20.7	9
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	31	5.4	20	3.4	26
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	116	20.1	78	13.5	65
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	11	24.3	11	23.6	36
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	67.7	0	0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.3	2	0.7	21
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	58	5.4%	51

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	40.5%	111	35.5%	89	76.7%	233
• Math	60.6%	166	50.6%	127	62.9%	195
• Science	76.0%	218	65.4%	179	85.1%	206

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GOGEBIC COUNTY



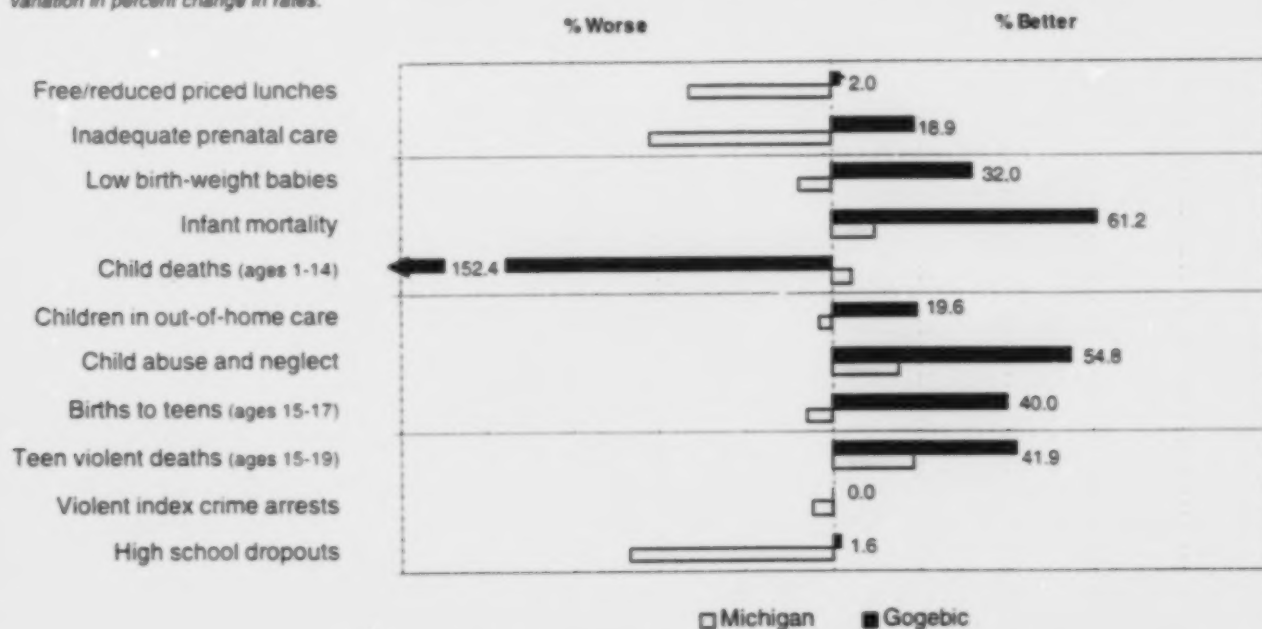
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	18,052	17,095	16,105
Children under 18 years of age	4,031	3,847	3,529
under 5	1,026	936	797
5-9	1,181	1,056	959
10-13	891	944	848
14-17	933	911	925
Children as percent of total population	22.3%	22.5%	21.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,322		
Married couple families	\$29,317		
Female-headed families	\$9,308		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR GOGEBIC COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	694	14.6%	775	19.3%	47
Ages less than 6	207	16.0%	324	26.0%	55
Ages 6-17	487	14.0%	451	16.2%	45
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	13	44.6%	49	59.8%	26
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,187	41.1%	1,174	40.3%	66
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	14	7.1%	10	5.8%	48
• Low birth-weight babies	15	7.7%	9	5.2%	20
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	10.1	1	3.9	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	19.5	2	49.1	58
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	23	5.7	19	4.6	46
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	42	10.4	19	4.7	17
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	28.9	6	17.4	13
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	185.8	1	108	56
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	0.4	1	0.4	4
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	14	1.6%	14	1.6%	5
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	35.2%	68	33.1%	78	89.4% 186
• Math	70.1%	136	54.7%	129	80.2% 166
• Science	78.7%	163	67.1%	149	91.2% 207

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GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

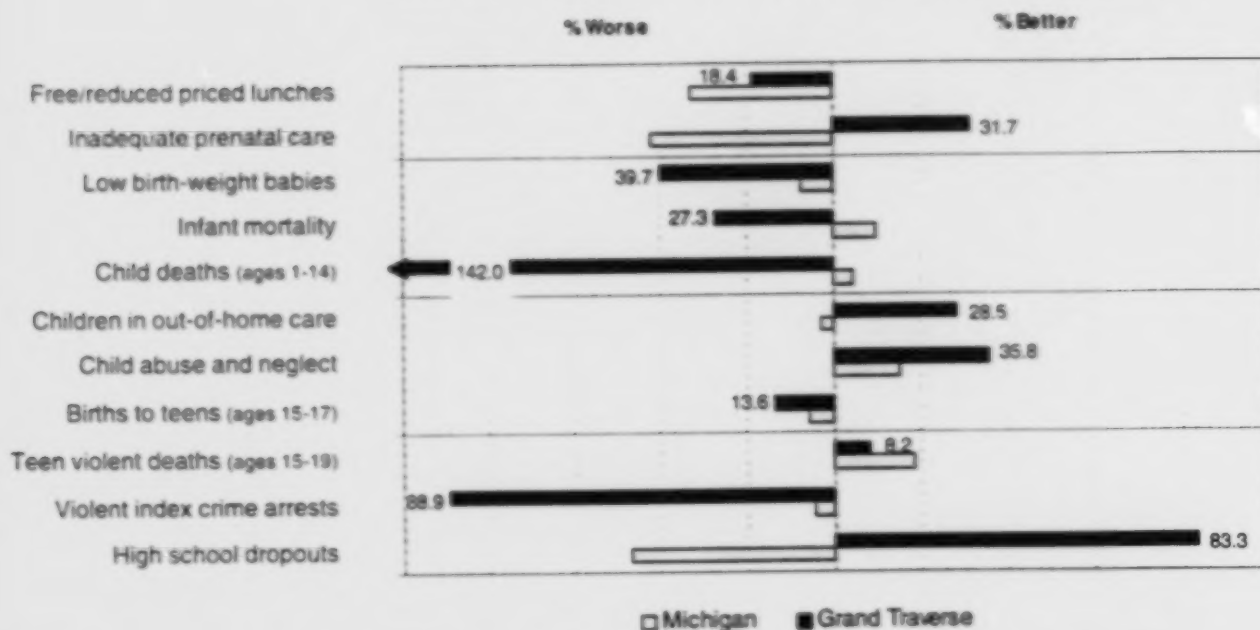


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	64,273	70,396	76,132
Children under 18 years of age	17,412	18,552	18,647
under 5	4,856	4,670	4,403
5-9	5,214	5,278	5,005
10-13	3,861	4,485	4,499
14-17	3,481	4,119	4,740
Children as percent of total population	27.1%	26.4%	24.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$34,434		
Married couple families	\$38,560		
Female-headed families	\$14,290		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,301	8.4%	1,854	10.8%	10
Ages less than 6	575	11.7%	720	12.4%	7
Ages 6-17	726	6.8%	1,134	10.0%	11
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	90	39.6%	183	64.0%	37
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,387	22.4%	3,455	26.5%	20
Child Health	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	99	10.5%	66	7.2%	59
• Low birth-weight babies	42	4.4%	57	6.2%	49
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	7	7.7	9	9.8	48
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	15.7	6	38.1	48
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	61	3.5	43	2.5	10
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	106	6.1	68	3.9	8
Teens at Risk	(1986-88) Average		(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	22	17.1	25	19.5	21
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	74.1	3	68	35
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	5	0.6	9	1.2	38
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	117	3.6%	21	0.6%	1
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	47.4%	441	40.0%	369	91.7% 811
• Math	68.4%	636	63.0%	580	83.2% 730
• Science	84.0%	801	76.0%	726	90.9% 748

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GRATIOT COUNTY

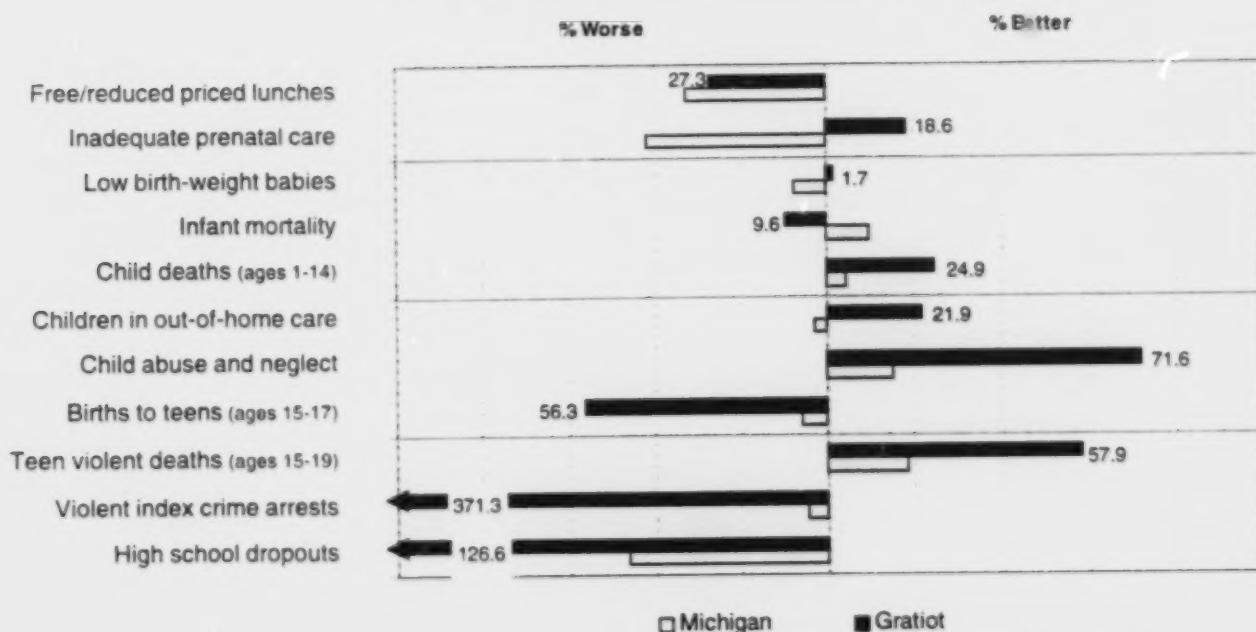


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	1995	Projections*
			2000
Total population	38,982	38,707	38,832
Children under 18 years of age	10,578	10,295	9,827
under 5	2,699	2,794	2,619
5-9	3,004	2,715	2,749
10-13	2,530	2,357	2,111
14-17	2,345	2,428	2,348
Children as percent of total population	27.1%	26.6%	25.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	9.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,979		
Married couple families	\$34,890		
Female-headed families	\$9,865		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR GRATIOT COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,656	13.4%	1,945	18.8%	45
Ages less than 6	605	15.8%	747	23.8%	47
Ages 6-17	1,051	12.3%	1,198	16.6%	48
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	141	70.9%	136	69.0%	56
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,058	25.2%	2,729	32.1%	35
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	31	5.7%	27	4.7%	30
• Low birth-weight babies	34	6.3%	36	6.2%	51
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	8.0	5	8.8	40
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	4	44.7	3	33.5	40
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	40	3.8	31	3.0	18
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	95	9.0	27	2.6	3
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	17	20.7	26	32.3	61
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	103.2	1	43.4	12
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.3	8	1.6	55
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	40	1.8%	95	4.1%	33
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	44.1%	242	36.7%	230	85.8% 495
• Math	64.8%	356	46.1%	289	71.4% 405
• Science	70.5%	399	60.2%	367	86.6% 457

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HILLSDALE COUNTY



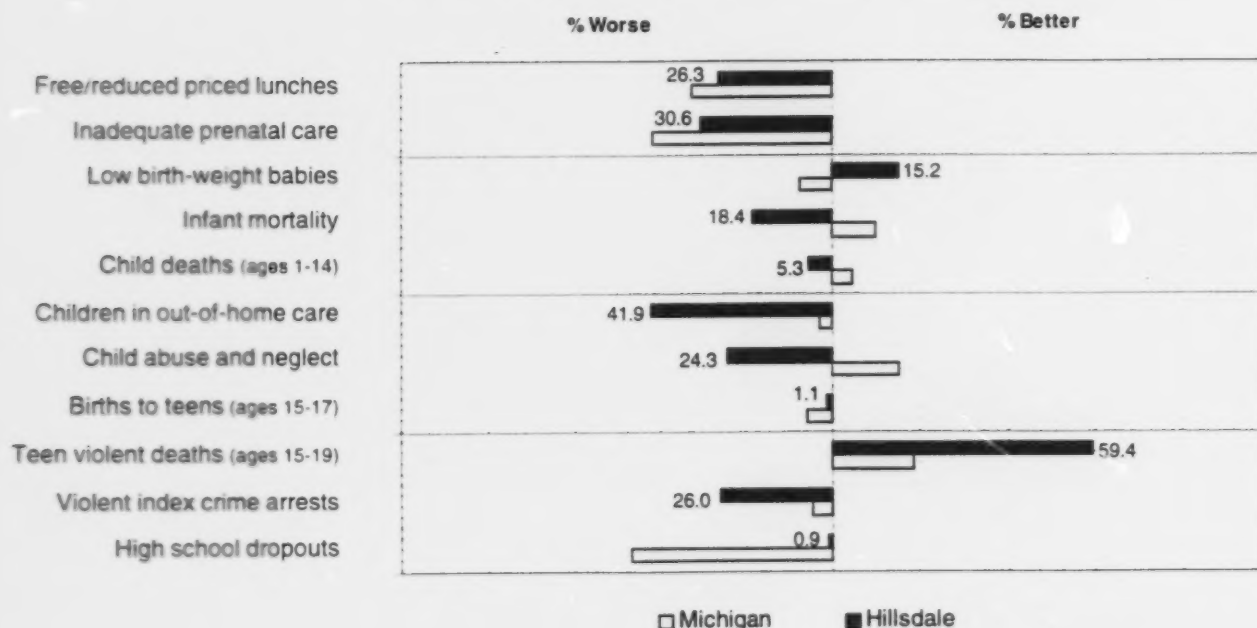
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	43,431	44,947	46,520
Children under 18 years of age	12,256	12,776	12,918
under 5	3,334	3,367	3,269
5-9	3,437	3,591	3,574
10-13	2,845	2,883	3,029
14-17	2,640	2,935	3,046
Children as percent of total population	28.2%	28.4%	27.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$30,807		
Married couple families	\$34,679		
Female-headed families	\$12,208		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR HILLSDALE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,542	12.3%	1,897	15.8%	27
Ages less than 6	590	15.7%	815	20.6%	30
Ages 6-17	952	10.9%	1,082	13.5%	27
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	90	62.9%	117	62.2%	33
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,706	23.0%	2,278	29.1%	31
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	47	7.6%	58	9.9%	72
• Low birth-weight babies	36	5.7%	28	4.8%	11
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	5.3	4	6.3	16
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	48.1	5	50.7	59
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	42	3.4	59	4.8	49
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	169	13.8	210	17.1	74
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	31	32.1	31	32.4	62
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	5	144.1	2	58.5	28
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	5	0.9	6	1.1	34
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	112	5.3%	114	5.3%	50
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	38.6%	228	22.9%	129	83.1% 432
• Math	52.5%	310	36.8%	207	66.7% 348
• Science	69.4%	399	51.8%	286	83.5% 416

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^o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

HOUGHTON COUNTY



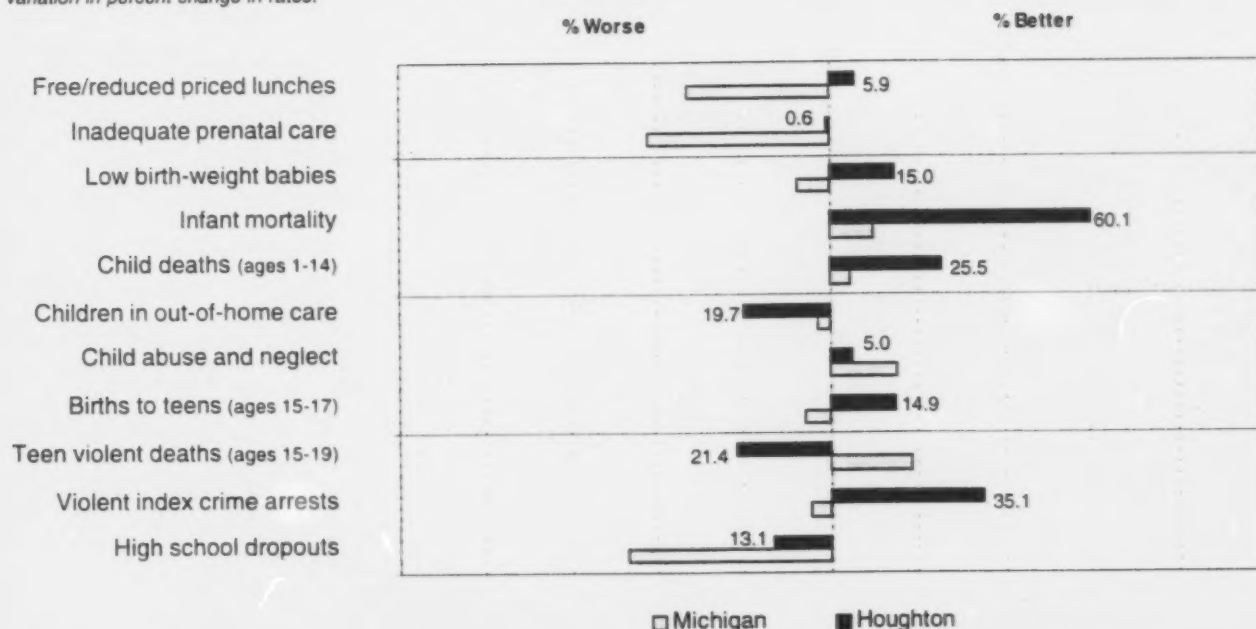
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	35,446	35,087	36,174
Children under 18 years of age	7,942	8,186	8,220
under 5	2,115	2,235	2,228
5-9	2,263	2,028	2,108
10-13	1,818	1,797	1,601
14-17	1,746	2,126	2,283
Children as percent of total population	22.4%	23.3%	22.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,918		
Married couple families	\$30,056		
Female-headed families	\$8,853		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.
*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR HOUGHTON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,214	14.0%	1,621	20.8%	56
Ages less than 6	515	18.5%	649	25.8%	54
Ages 6-17	699	11.9%	972	18.4%	56
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	77	74.0%	56	60.9%	30
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,144	40.2%	2,178	37.8%	55
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	16	3.7%	15	3.7%	16
• Low birth-weight babies	20	4.5%	16	3.8%	6
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	8.4	1	3.3	2
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	39.6	2	29.5	29
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	29	3.7	35	4.4	43
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	40	5.0	38	4.8	18
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	15.8	9	13.5	7
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	45	2	54.6	18
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.6	1	0.4	3
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	54	3.2%	63	3.6%	25
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o		
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 10 and 11		
• Reading	46.8%	208	41.4%	190	89.2% 404
• Math	62.3%	277	60.4%	277	86.6% 393
• Science	87.6%	418	69.4%	307	96.1% 372

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- o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

HURON COUNTY



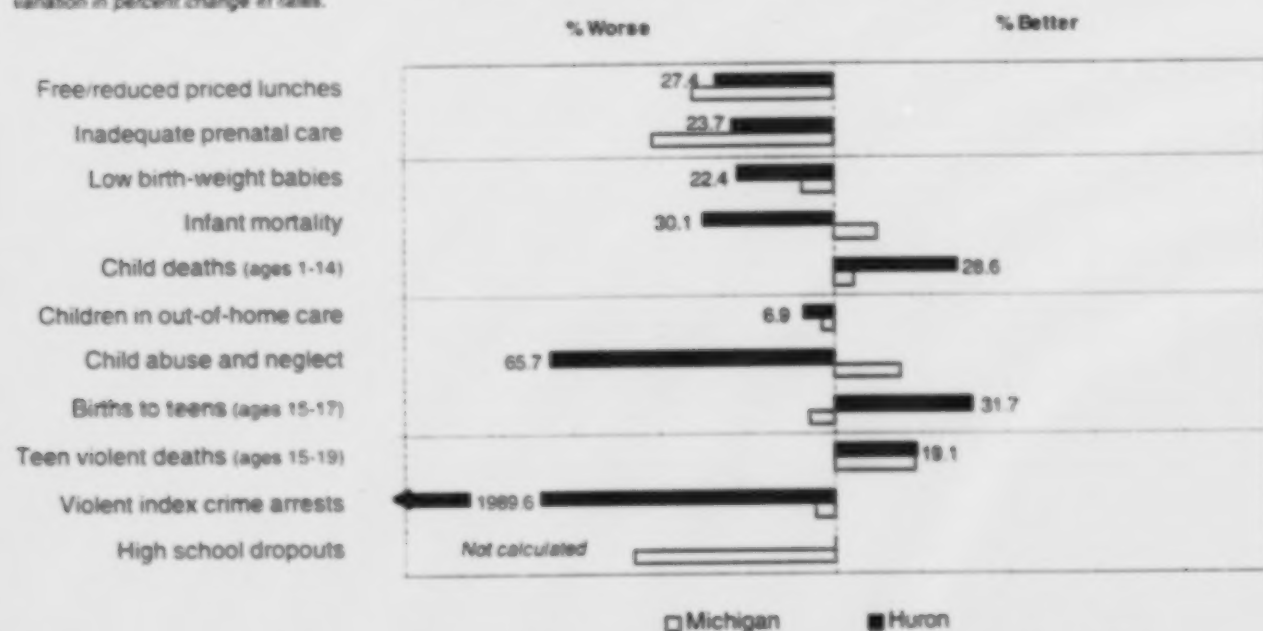
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	34,951	34,315	33,399
Children under 18 years of age	9,377	9,183	8,571
under 5	2,439	2,541	2,185
5-9	2,734	2,422	2,490
10-13	2,191	2,131	1,883
14-17	2,013	2,088	2,013
Children as percent of total population	26.8%	26.8%	25.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	13.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,061		
Married couple families	\$32,086		
Female-headed families	\$7,814		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.
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INDICATORS FOR HURON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,595	14.7%	1,645	17.7%	37
Ages less than 6	490	14.6%	631	21.6%	36
Ages 6-17	1,105	14.7%	1,014	15.9%	40
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,000 in 1989 for a family of 3)	56	20.7%	95	68.3%	52
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,510	25.6%	2,027	32.7%	41
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	19	3.9%	20	4.9%	33
• Low birth-weight babies	21	4.3%	21	5.3%	24
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	8.2	4	10.6	52
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	57.7	3	41.2	52
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	40	4.2	43	4.5	45
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	70	7.5	116	12.4	58
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	15	20.9	10	14.3	8
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	140.2	3	113.4	57
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.1	7	1.7	57
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	43	2.1%	10

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5	Grades 7 and 8	Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	47.1% 196	31.2% 155	86.4% 425	
• Math	64.6% 272	53.6% 267	79.9% 393	
• Science	79.1% 374	73.1% 356	91.1% 439	

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INGHAM COUNTY



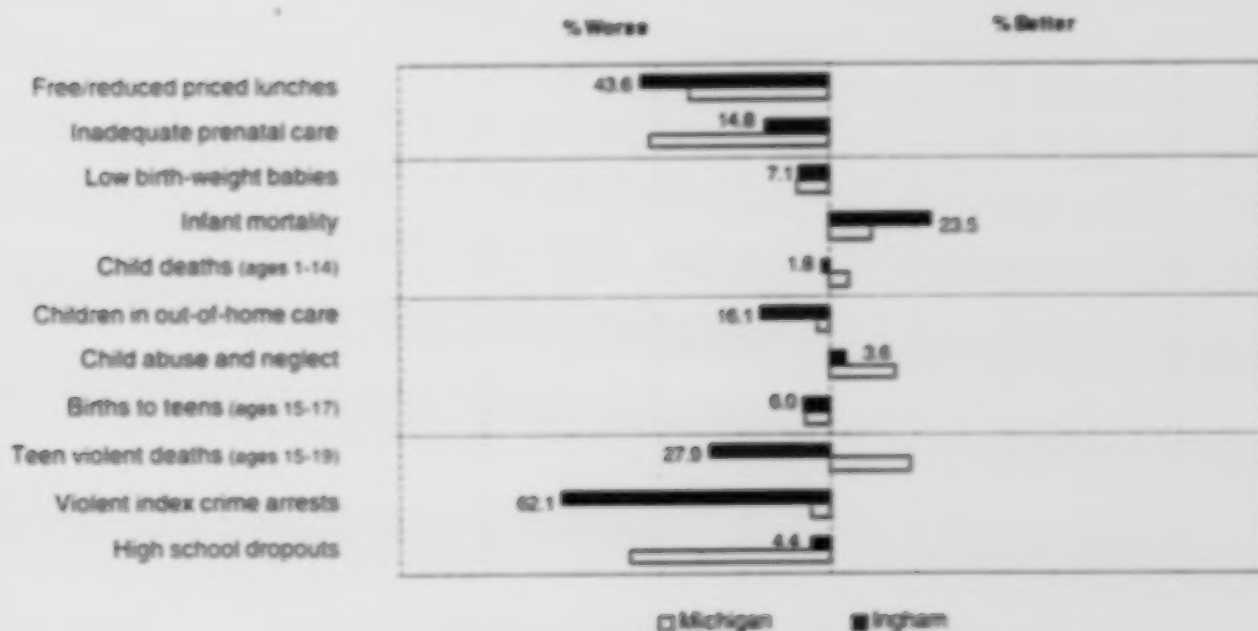
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	281,912	290,357	301,000
Children under 18 years of age	68,365	74,005	76,558
under 5	20,798	21,855	21,251
5-9	19,770	20,142	20,721
10-13	14,579	15,123	15,564
14-17	13,218	17,085	19,019
Children as percent of total population	24.3%	25.5%	25.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	29.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	24.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,850		
Married couple families	\$43,848		
Female-headed families	\$11,713		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1990-92) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR INGHAM COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* of Recent Year Rates
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	9,332	13.3%	12,467	18.6%	43
Ages less than 6	3,847	16.5%	5,338	22.1%	39
Ages 6-17	5,485	11.6%	7,129	16.6%	47
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	994	54.3%	1,103	57.4%	21
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	10,307	22.6%	15,644	32.5%	38
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	293	6.5%	321	7.5%	63
• Low birth-weight babies	283	6.3%	290	6.8%	70
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	43	9.7	32	7.4	26
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	18	30.0	18	30.5	32
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	386	5.6	448	6.6	67
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	659	9.6	635	9.3	44
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	192	38.5	205	40.8	70
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	11	42.9	14	54.9	19
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	116	4.2	191	6.8	75
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	540	4.4%	557	4.6%	40
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	43.8%	1,600	36.9%	1,292	85.7% 2,600
• Math	56.5%	2,071	51.5%	1,810	73.3% 2,210
• Science	71.4%	2,500	60.7%	2,135	87.9% 2,307

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IONIA COUNTY



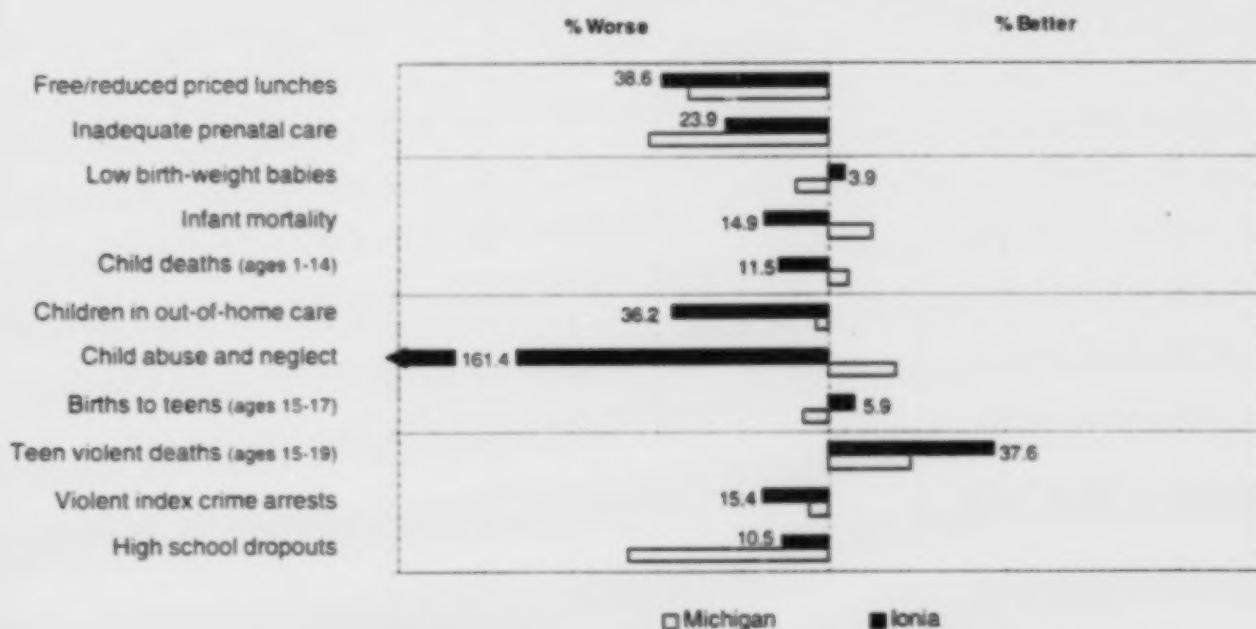
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	57,024	58,783	60,280
Children under 18 years of age	16,104	16,109	15,655
under 5	4,392	4,135	3,985
5-9	4,641	4,444	4,145
10-13	3,566	3,755	3,528
14-17	3,505	3,775	3,997
Children as percent of total population	28.2%	27.4%	26.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$33,631		
Married couple families	\$37,517		
Female-headed families	\$11,378		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR IONIA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,609	10.0%	2,249	14.3%	24
Ages less than 6	658	13.2%	920	17.4%	20
Ages 6-17	951	8.6%	1,329	12.7%	25
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	112	45.5%	212	67.3%	45
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,198	19.5%	3,222	27.0%	22
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	41	4.8%	49	6.0%	50
• Low birth-weight babies	57	6.7%	53	6.5%	60
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	9	10.2	10	11.7	59
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	6	41.8	6	46.7	55
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	49	3.0	67	4.1	37
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	83	5.2	217	13.5	64
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	36	29.4	34	27.6	52
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	89.7	3	55.9	22
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	4	0.6	5	0.7	11
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	154	4.9%	176	5.4%	54
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	40.2%	357	35.2%	313	84.8% 671
• Math	60.2%	534	52.4%	466	75.9% 603
• Science	76.3%	681	66.1%	592	88.2% 622

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Iosco County



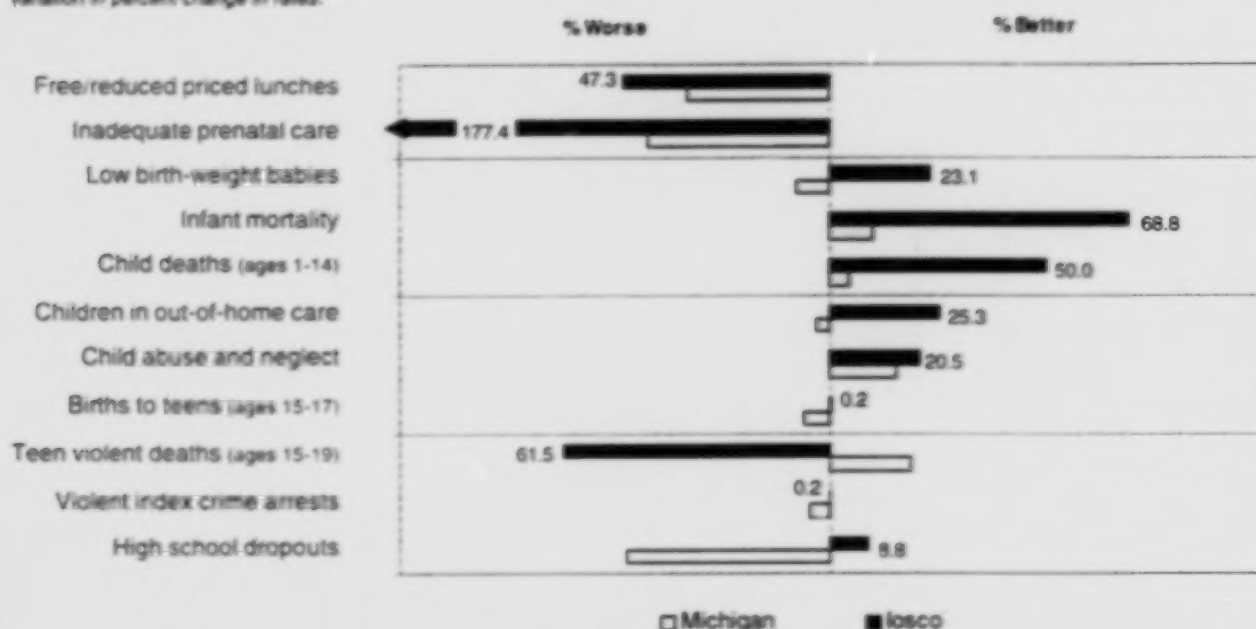
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	30,209	31,059	31,546
Children under 18 years of age	7,964	8,370	8,259
under 5	2,519	2,762	2,436
5-9	2,360	2,268	2,467
10-13	1,632	1,757	1,669
14-17	1,453	1,582	1,687
Children as percent of total population	26.4%	26.9%	26.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$24,167		
Married couple families	\$26,868		
Female-headed families	\$10,516		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR IOSCO COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,171	14.5%	1,419	18.3%	41
Ages less than 6	506	18.9%	676	22.0%	38
Ages 6-17	665	12.4%	743	15.9%	41
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	45	50.6%	62	56.4%	20
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced* priced lunches	2,048	31.2%	2,835	46.0%	79
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	2.3%	26	6.3%	52
• Low birth-weight babies	27	4.9%	16	3.7%	5
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	6	11.3	1	3.5	3
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	38.4	1	19.2	5
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	37	4.6	27	3.4	25
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	83	10.4	66	8.3	36
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	12	23.8	12	23.7	37
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	36.1	1	58.4	26
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.8	2	0.8	23
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	145	8.6%	123	7.8%	72
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	31.9%	163	29.1%	132	82.4% 319
• Math	47.6%	244	43.6%	198	70.7% 268
• Science	71.8%	351	60.3%	275	87.5% 321

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IRON COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

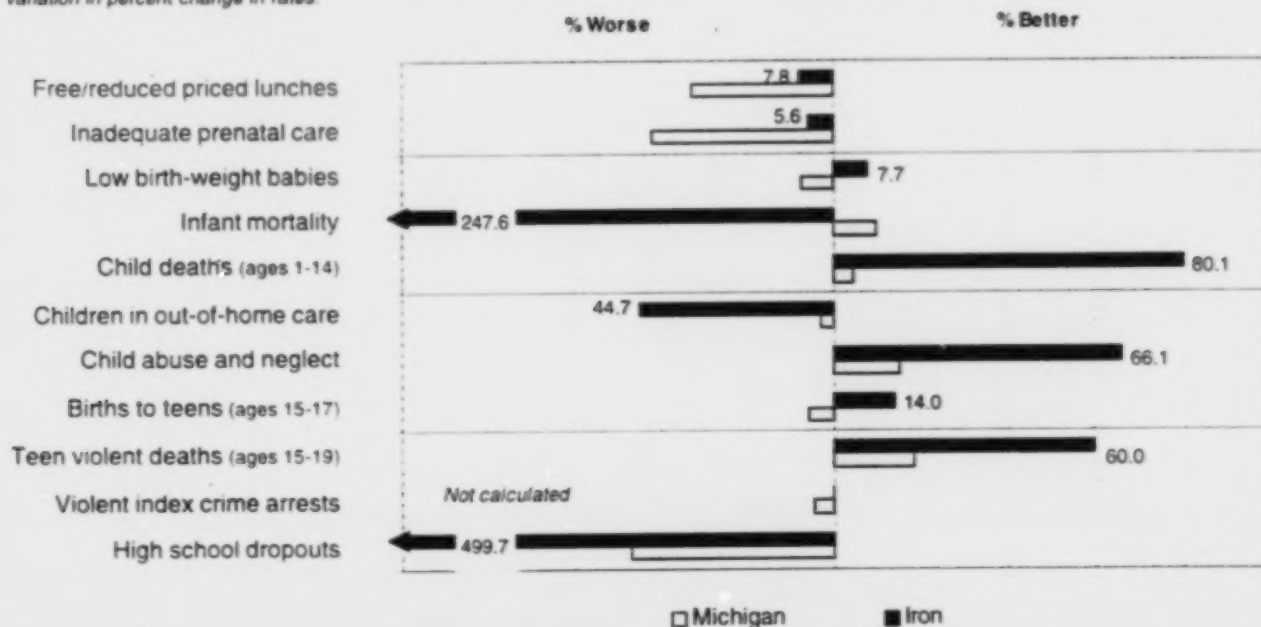
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	13,175	12,852	12,373
Children under 18 years of age	2,930	2,838	2,540
under 5	709	694	587
5-9	849	708	691
10-13	705	673	586
14-17	667	763	676
Children as percent of total population	22.2%	22.1%	20.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$24,753		
Married couple families	\$28,157		
Female-headed families	\$7,774		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR IRON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	473	14.8%	667	23.1%	67
Ages less than 6	165	17.0%	243	28.2%	63
Ages 6-17	308	13.9%	424	21.0%	67
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	26	31.3%	35	72.9%	69
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	656	30.6%	765	33.0%	42
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	4.5%	6	4.7%	31
• Low birth-weight babies	6	4.8%	5	4.4%	8
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	0.3	2.4	1	8.3	36
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	67.5	0.3	13.4	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	12	4.0	17	5.8	59
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	109	37.2	37	12.6	61
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	7	27.2	6	23.4	33
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	235.1	1	94	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	2	1.2	39
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	3	0.5%	20	3.0%	16
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	46.9%	76	31.6%	62	77.0% 127
• Math	62.3%	101	46.4%	91	64.3% 106
• Science	80.0%	132	56.1%	88	88.6% 133

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ISABELLA COUNTY



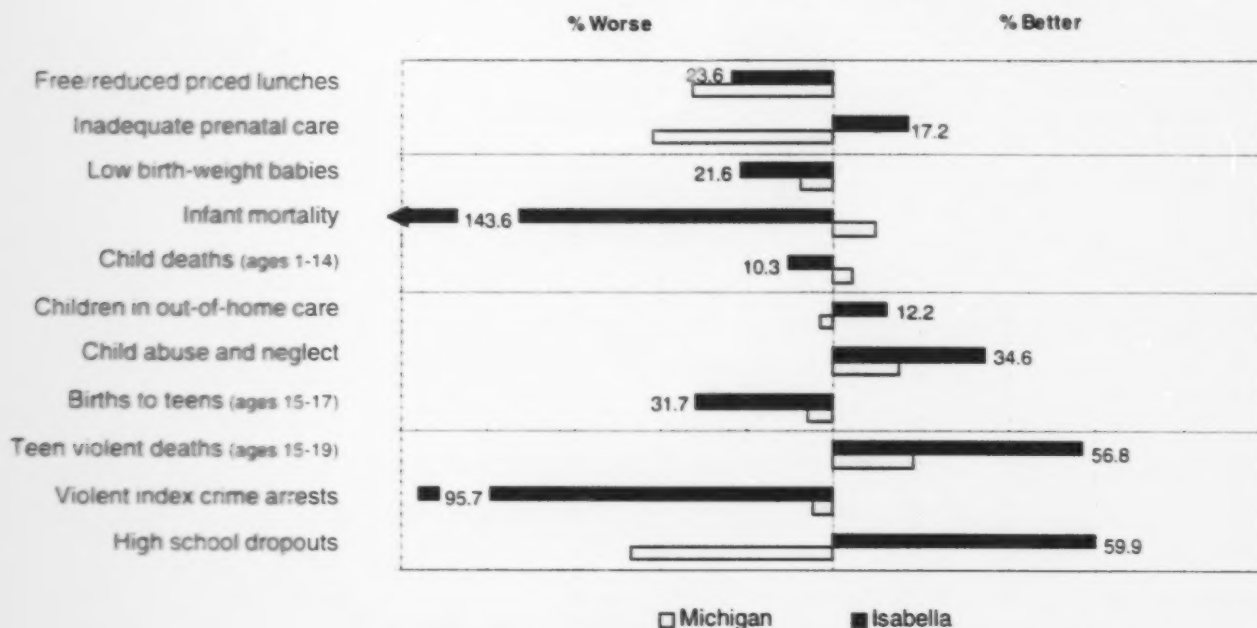
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	54,624	56,935	57,736
Children under 18 years of age	12,526	13,710	14,170
under 5	3,548	3,717	3,577
5-9	3,606	3,581	3,688
10-13	2,816	2,814	2,796
14-17	2,556	3,599	4,109
Children as percent of total population	22.9%	24.1%	24.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	8.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$28,482		
Married couple families	\$34,064		
Female-headed families	\$8,798		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR ISABELLA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,895	14.3%	2,556	20.9%	59
Ages less than 6	703	16.6%	1,046	24.7%	48
Ages 6-17	1,192	13.2%	1,510	18.8%	58
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	93	48.7%	172	68.0%	51
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,335	22.8%	1,876	28.2%	27
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	43	6.6%	38	5.5%	40
• Low birth-weight babies	27	4.1%	35	5.0%	16
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	3.6	6	8.7	39
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	27.8	3	30.6	34
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	61	4.9	54	4.3	41
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	162	12.9	106	8.5	38
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	19	19.6	25	25.8	47
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	5	68.7	2	29.7	3
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	0.6	7	1.2	40
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	81	4.7%	32	1.9%	7
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	39.6%	188	36.9%	165	80.1% 405
• Math	63.1%	300	47.9%	214	70.9% 348
• Science	73.4%	328	58.7%	247	89.5% 349

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JACKSON COUNTY

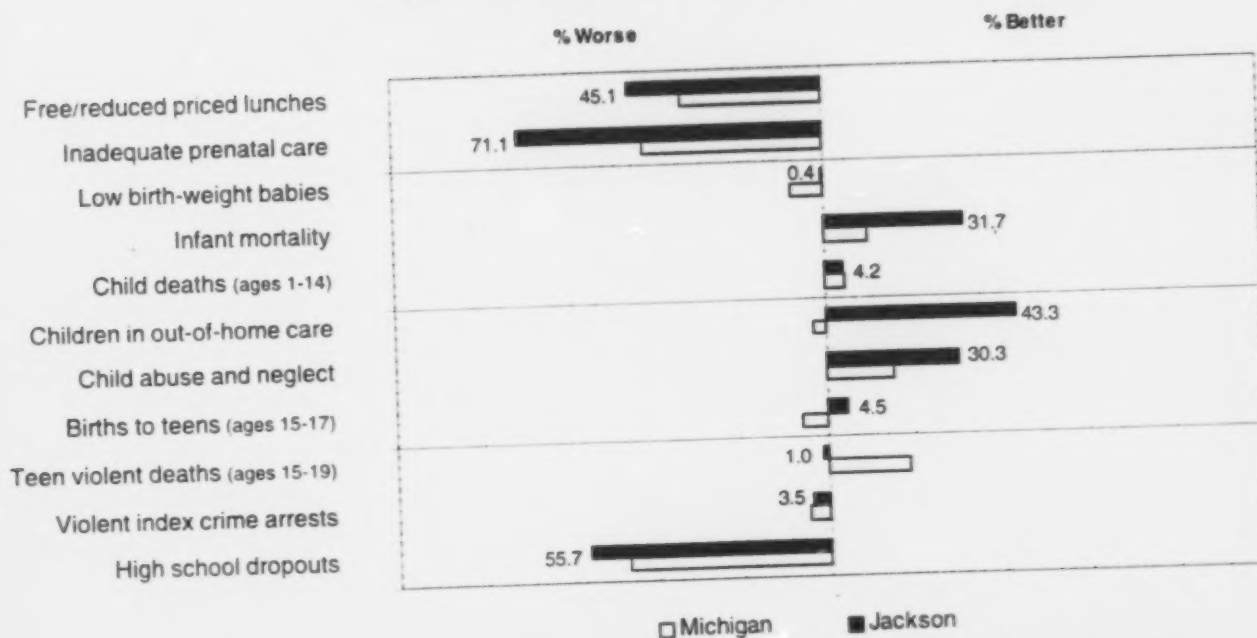


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	149,756	153,338	155,998
Children under 18 years of age	38,567	39,414	39,202
under 5	10,936	11,157	10,367
5-9	10,883	11,210	11,298
10-13	8,544	8,541	8,949
14-17	8,204	8,506	8,588
Children as percent of total population	25.8%	25.7%	25.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	11.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	21.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$34,480		
Married couple families	\$39,873		
Female-headed families	\$10,351		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.
* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR JACKSON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rates)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	5,105	11.8%	6,186	16.5%	31
Ages less than 6	1,953	15.0%	2,632	20.5%	27
Ages 6-17	3,152	10.4%	3,554	14.4%	32
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	460	58.8%	648	62.0%	32
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	5,240	22.4%	8,238	32.6%	39
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	159	7.5%	280	12.8%	80
• Low birth-weight babies	140	6.6%	145	6.6%	65
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	26	12.3	18	8.4	37
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	8	24.3	8	23.3	19
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	363	9.4	206	5.3	55
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	462	12.0	322	8.3	37
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	125	41.8	118	39.9	69
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	70.8	7	71.6	40
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	63	3.8	66	3.9	70
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	244	3.9%	368	6.1%	60
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	33.9%	616	30.6%	556	75.9% 1,164
• Math	49.4%	899	41.8%	761	64.9% 991
• Science	67.9%	1,232	54.7%	946	85.4% 1,237

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KALAMAZOO COUNTY

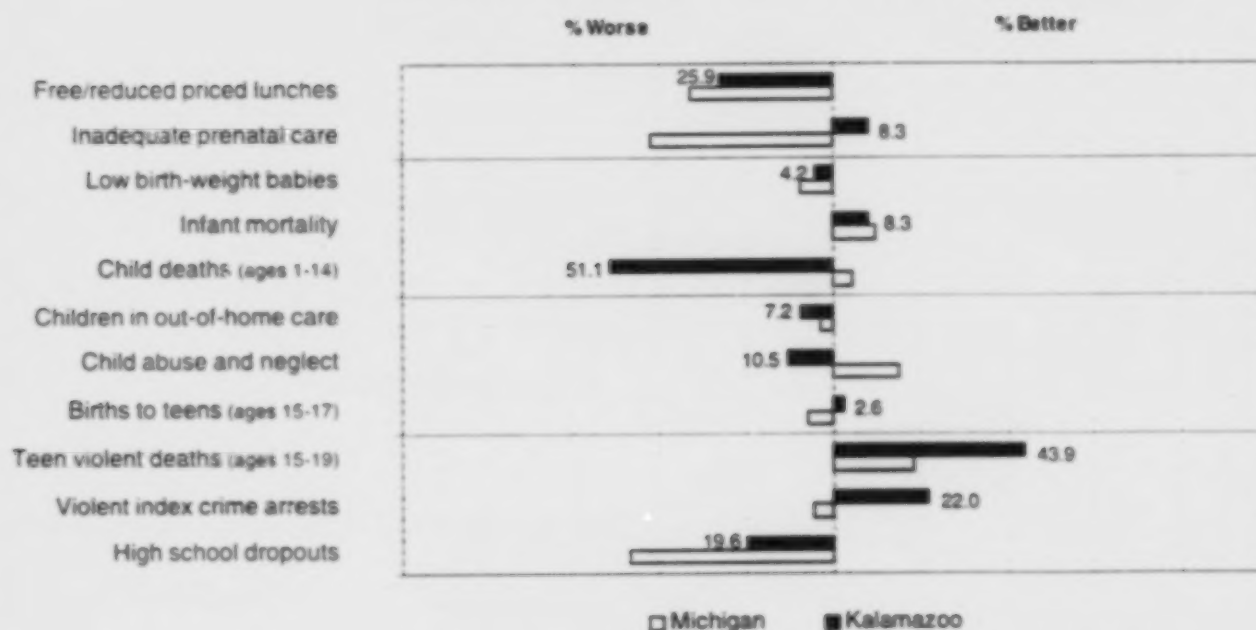


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	223,411	230,493	236,111
Children under 18 years of age	54,473	58,174	59,729
under 5	16,312	16,641	16,060
5-9	15,565	16,359	16,484
10-13	11,618	12,298	13,079
14-17	10,978	12,876	14,106
Children as percent of total population	24.4%	25.2%	25.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	20.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	22.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$37,620		
Married couple families	\$44,888		
Female-headed families	\$11,840		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR KALAMAZOO COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	6,669	12.0%	8,410	15.7%	26
Ages less than 6	2,735	15.9%	4,000	20.5%	28
Ages 6-17	3,934	10.3%	4,410	13.0%	26
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	748	60.3%	980	66.8%	44
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	7,409	22.7%	9,711	28.6%	28
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	156	4.7%	141	4.3%	26
• Low birth-weight babies	222	6.6%	228	6.9%	74
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	36	10.9	33	10.0	51
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	10	22.2	16	33.5	39
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	349	6.4	374	6.9	69
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	698	12.8	771	14.2	67
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	140	34.7	136	33.8	63
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	10	55.5	6	31.1	5
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	207	9.1	162	7.1	77
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	247	3.1%	295	3.7%	26
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	46.7%	1,192	38.5%	948	81.4% 1,756
• Math	60.8%	1,559	51.7%	1,276	71.5% 1,542
• Science	70.7%	1,813	64.0%	1,524	86.3% 1,610

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KALKASKA COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

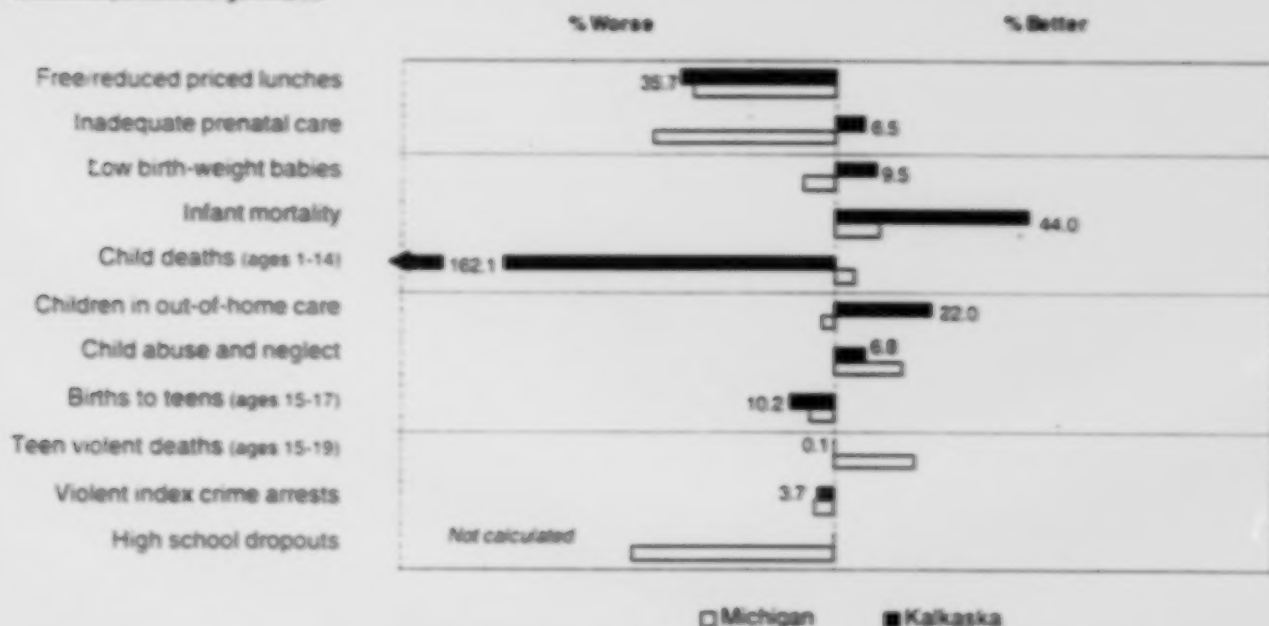
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	13,497	14,721	15,901
Children under 18 years of age	3,954	4,083	4,036
under 5	1,034	1,062	1,058
5-9	1,161	1,073	1,078
10-13	940	972	907
14-17	819	976	993
Children as percent of total population	29.3%	27.7%	25.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,840		
Married couple families	\$29,886		
Female-headed families	\$9,108		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR KALKASKA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	617	17.5%	646	16.7%	32
Ages less than 6	207	17.6%	265	21.4%	34
Ages 6-17	410	17.5%	381	14.5%	34
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	28	51.9%	55	68.8%	55
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	901	30.1%	1,221	40.8%	68
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	22	10.9%	21	10.2%	75
• Low birth-weight babies	11	5.4%	10	4.9%	13
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	11.8	1	6.6	20
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	30.0	3	78.7	67
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	31	7.8	24	6.1	64
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	59	14.9	55	13.9	66
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	9	31.2	10	34.4	64
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	141.8	1	142	62
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	1.7	3	1.8	58
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	32	4.1%	34
ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area					Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	33.3%	69	32.6%	77	81.9% 159
• Math	50.7%	105	45.4%	107	70.3% 135
• Science	73.5%	161	62.4%	126	85.2% 172

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KENT COUNTY



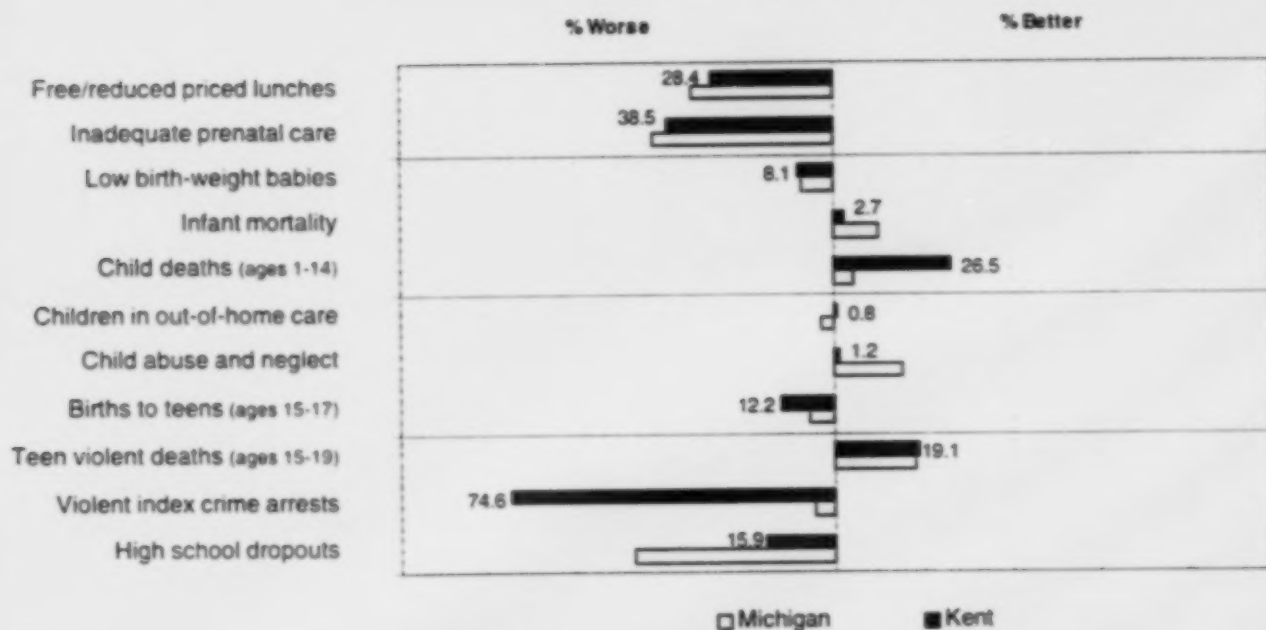
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	500,631	531,716	559,789
Children under 18 years of age	141,576	153,690	159,696
under 5	43,731	46,091	44,481
5-9	41,765	43,998	45,675
10-13	29,751	33,332	35,477
14-17	26,329	30,269	34,062
Children as percent of total population	28.3%	28.9%	28.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	20.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$37,408		
Married couple families	\$43,065		
Female-headed families	\$13,182		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR KENT COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	14,320	11.1%	16,732	12.0%	16
Ages less than 6	5,834	13.9%	7,407	14.3%	15
Ages 6-17	8,486	9.7%	9,325	10.7%	15
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	1,447	55.3%	1,647	55.5%	17
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	17,886	23.8%	27,086	30.5%	34
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	365	4.1%		523 5.7%	46
• Low birth-weight babies	534	6.0%		594 6.5%	62
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	87	9.9		88 9.6	47
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	38	30.9		28 22.7	17
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	590	4.2	585	4.1	36
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	918	6.5	907	6.4	32
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	349	36.5		389 40.9	73
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	20	57		16 46.1	15
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	171	3.1		303 5.3	74
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	793	4.1%	965	4.8%	41
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	49.3%	3,230	40.5%	2,484	84.1% 4,497
• Math	69.3%	4,549	55.1%	3,383	74.3% 3,965
• Science	79.2%	5,039	68.8%	3,969	90.0% 4,208

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KEWEENAW COUNTY



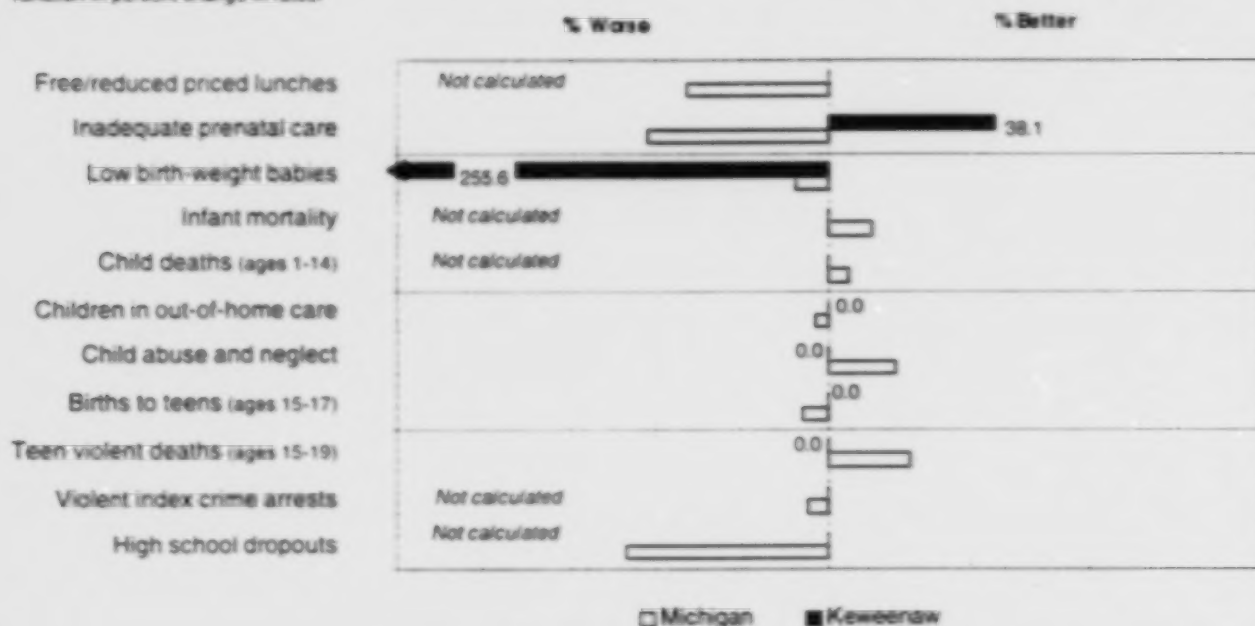
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	1,701	1,597	1,497
Children under 18 years of age	339	299	253
under 5	84	75	64
5-9	95	78	67
10-13	86	69	58
14-17	74	77	63
Children as percent of total population	19.9%	18.8%	16.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$24,423		
Married couple families	\$28,438		
Female-headed families	\$7,681		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR KEWEENAW COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	56	13.7%	72	21.9%	61
Ages less than 6	21	14.7%	30	30.3%	71
Ages 6-17	35	13.1%	42	18.3%	55
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	3	42.9%	0	0.0%	-
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	1	6.5%	0.7	4.0%	-
• Low birth-weight babies	0	2.8%	2	9.9%	82
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	0.0	0.0	1	39.2	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	0.0	0.0	0.3	113.4	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	0	0.0	N/A	0.0	-
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	0	0.0	0	0.0	1
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	0	0.0	0	0.0	N/A
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0	0.0	0	0.0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	61
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	N/A
• Math	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	N/A
• Science	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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○ Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

N/A Data were not available.

LAKE COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

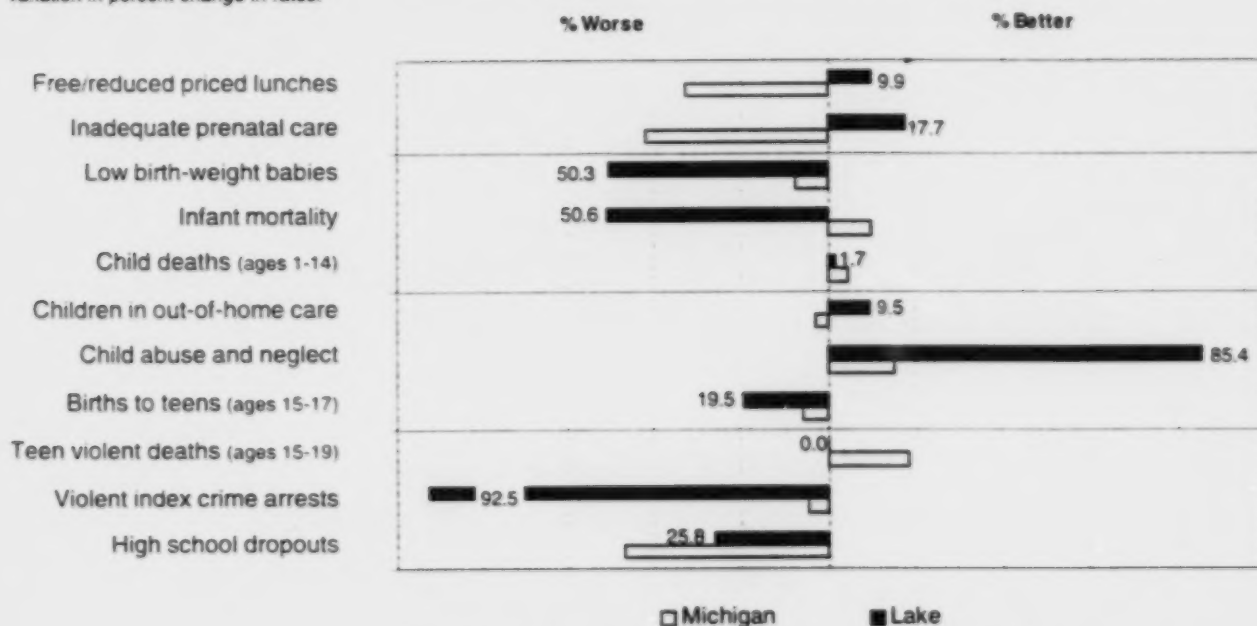
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	8,583	9,164	9,721
Children under 18 years of age	2,155	2,264	2,236
under 5	578	551	532
5-9	618	602	573
10-13	497	560	539
14-17	462	552	592
Children as percent of total population	25.1%	24.7%	23.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	18.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	24.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$17,465		
Married couple families	\$22,500		
Female-headed families	\$6,997		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR LAKE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	668	32.1%	762	37.1%	83
Ages less than 6	186	31.3%	247	36.4%	81
Ages 6-17	482	32.4%	515	37.4%	83
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	20	30.8%	28	58.3%	22
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	709	84.7%	678	76.4%	83
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	15	13.1%	12	10.8%	76
• Low birth-weight babies	5	4.4%	7	6.6%	64
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	12.1	2	18.2	73
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	54.0	1	53.1	61
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	24	11.0	22	10.0	80
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	48	22.3	7	3.2	7
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	8	50.6	10	60.5	82
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0	0	0	0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1	1.0	2	2.0	62
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	3	1.7%	4	2.1%	11
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	35.8%	19	7.9%	5	52.1% 25
• Math	46.6%	27	7.9%	5	38.6% 17
• Science	40.4%	21	54.9%	28	88.2% 30

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LAPEER COUNTY



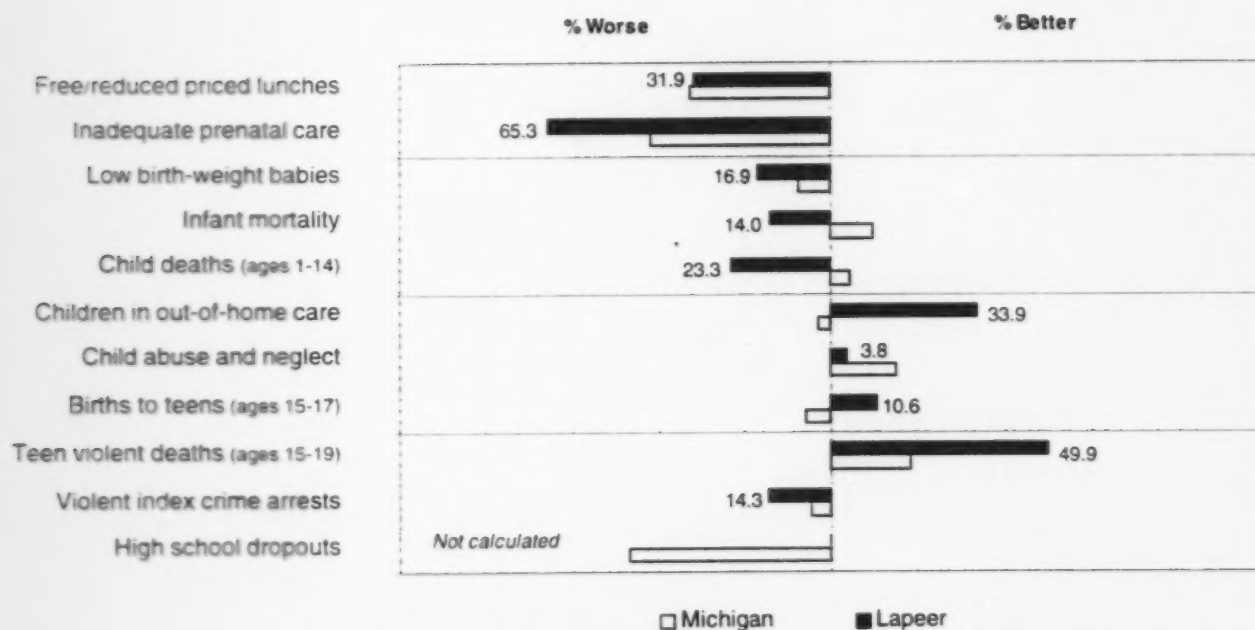
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	74,768	80,715	86,717
Children under 18 years of age	22,109	22,725	23,087
under 5	5,466	5,713	5,812
5-9	6,405	6,298	6,501
10-13	5,243	5,308	5,295
14-17	4,995	5,406	5,479
Children as percent of total population	29.6%	28.2%	26.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	13.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$39,005		
Married couple families	\$41,932		
Female-headed families	\$12,566		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR LAPEER COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,916	7.7%	2,276	10.4%	8
• Ages less than 6	650	9.0%	815	12.5%	9
• Ages 6-17	1,266	7.2%	1,461	9.5%	9
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	140	47.3%	163	72.4%	68
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,908	14.2%	2,623	18.7%	7
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	27	2.7%	49	4.5%	27
• Low birth-weight babies	49	4.8%	62	5.7%	32
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	9	8.6	11	9.8	49
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	4	21.5	5	26.5	24
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	72	3.3	48	2.2	7
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	160	7.2	154	7.0	34
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	37	19.9	33	17.8	16
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	108	3	54.1	17
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	6	0.6	7	0.7	18
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	331	8.1%	73

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	46.1%	494	37.2%	422	86.5%	941
• Math	70.3%	754	54.1%	613	72.3%	782
• Science	81.5%	845	62.6%	716	87.3%	815

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LEELANAU COUNTY



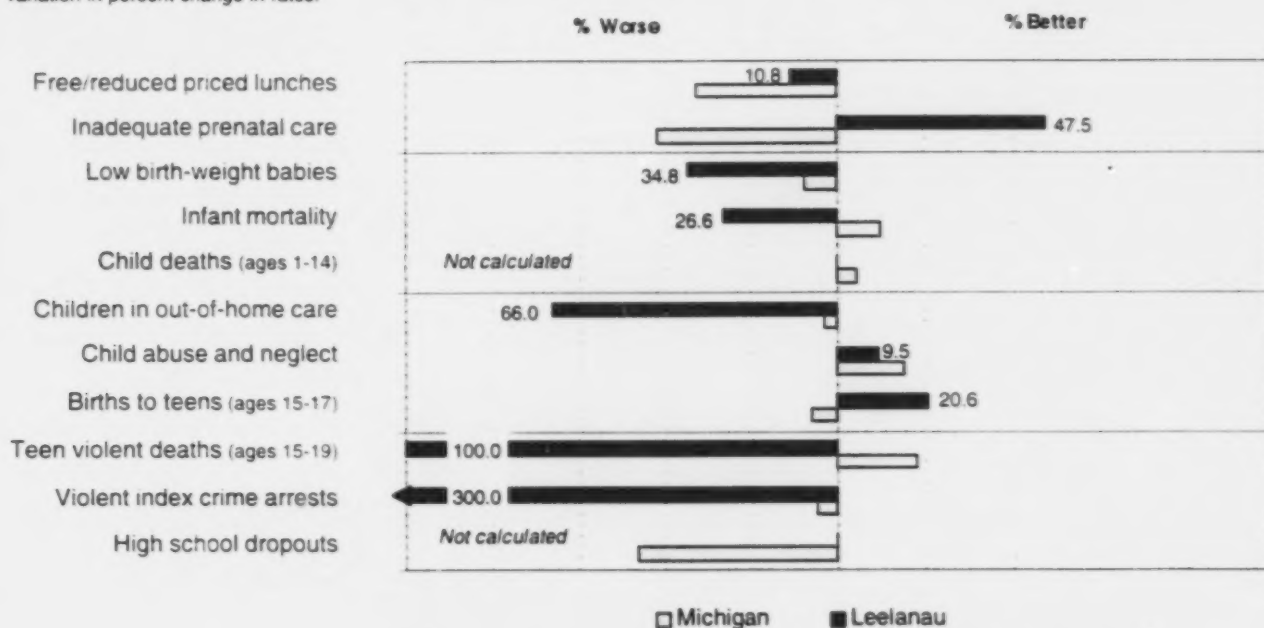
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	16,527	17,676	18,536
Children under 18 years of age	4,310	4,572	4,517
under 5	1,247	1,110	984
5-9	1,279	1,365	1,204
10-13	923	1,084	1,183
14-17	861	1,012	1,146
Children as percent of total population	26.1%	25.9%	24.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	7.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$33,762		
Married couple families	\$37,512		
Female-headed families	\$13,707		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR LEE LANAU COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	325	8.2%	528	12.3%	17
Ages less than 6	96	8.8%	191	12.9%	12
Ages 6-17	229	7.9%	337	12.0%	21
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	14	56.0%	25	41.7%	3
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	440	20.2%	581	22.4%	16
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	29	12.5%	14	6.5%	55
• Low birth-weight babies	10	4.4%	13	6.0%	45
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	12.0	3	15.2	69
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	0.0	0.0	1	35.1	41
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	13	3.1	22	5.1	52
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	21	4.9	19	4.4	13
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	5	14.5	4	11.6	4
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	32.4	1	64.8	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.2	1	0.7	22
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	41	6.2%	61

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	45.5%	87	37.7%	75	88.5%	139
• Math	63.3%	121	56.3%	112	82.7%	129
• Science	80.0%	148	71.6%	141	93.9%	138

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LENAWEE COUNTY



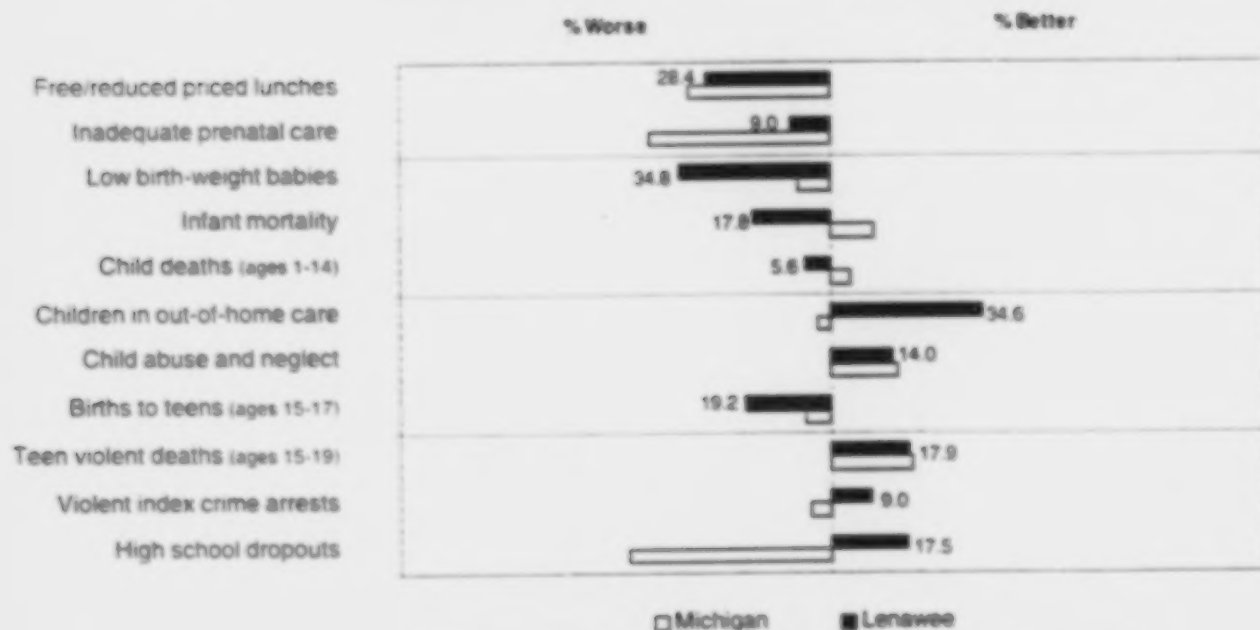
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	91,476	94,580	97,415
Children under 18 years of age	25,778	26,190	26,401
under 5	6,644	7,120	7,039
5-9	7,212	7,110	7,455
10-13	5,912	5,801	5,766
14-17	6,010	6,160	6,141
Children as percent of total population	28.2%	27.7%	27.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	16.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,797		
Married couple families	\$40,271		
Female-headed families	\$12,510		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR LENAWEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rates)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,762	10.1%	3,402	13.6%	19
Ages less than 6	965	11.4%	1,538	19.4%	24
Ages 6-17	1,797	9.5%	1,864	10.9%	17
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	177	44.6%	256	62.3%	34
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,857	17.2%	3,982	22.1%	14
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average (1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	65	5.2%	70	5.7%	44
• Low birth-weight babies	63	5.0%	85	6.7%	68
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	8	6.4	9	7.5	27
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	24.9	6	26.3	23
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	253	9.8	165	6.4	66
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	372	14.4	320	12.4	59
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average (1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	51	23.8	61	28.3	54
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	94.3	6	77.5	43
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	11	1.0	11	0.9	29
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	324	6.1%	257	5.0%	45
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o		
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		
• Reading	39.1%	524	31.4%	394	80.2% 1,040
• Math	59.1%	793	48.9%	616	69.4% 911
• Science	69.9%	911	61.9%	805	87.7% 1,058

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LIVINGSTON COUNTY

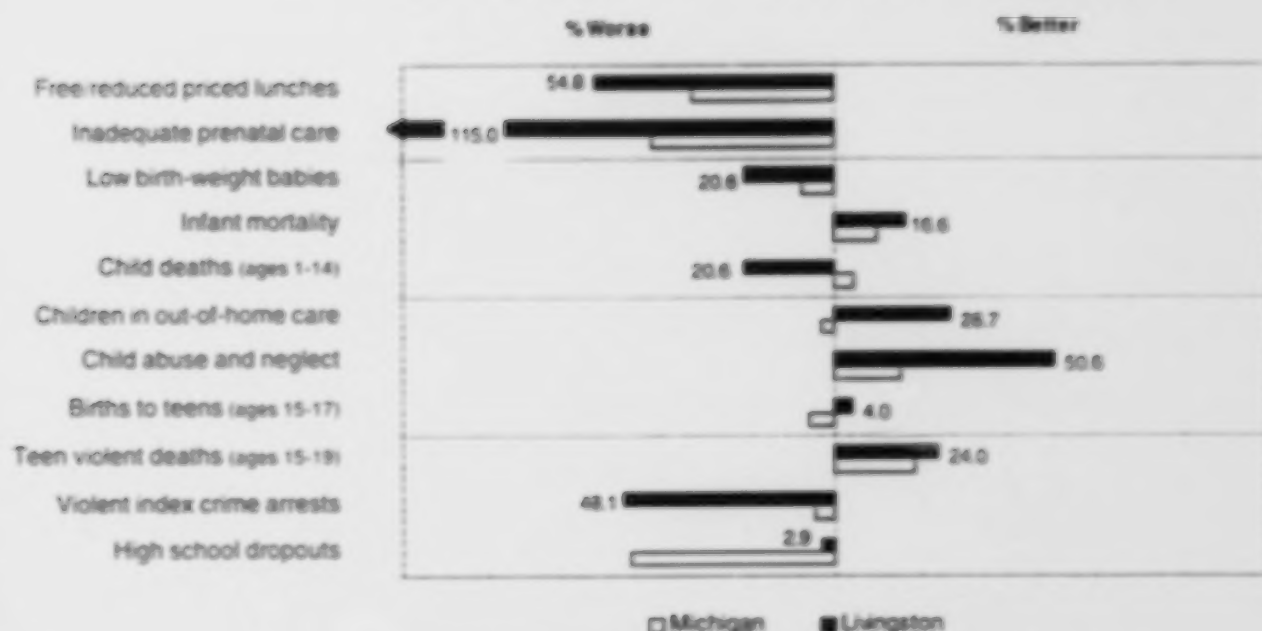


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	115,645	131,152	148,517
Children under 18 years of age	33,132	36,521	39,214
under 5	8,711	8,954	8,936
5-9	9,348	10,829	10,972
10-13	7,525	8,516	9,910
14-17	7,548	8,222	9,396
Children as percent of total population	28.6%	27.8%	26.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.8%		
Percent of children in single parent families	10.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$50,326		
Married couple families	\$52,969		
Female-headed families	\$17,073		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.
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INDICATORS FOR LIVINGSTON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)			
• Children below poverty	1,810	5.4%	1,627	5.1%	1	
• Ages less than 6	725	7.9%	608	5.8%	1	
• Ages 6-17	1,085	4.4%	1,019	4.7%	1	
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,000 in 1989 for a family of 3)	148	55.2%	87	41.0%	2	
	(1990)		(1995)			
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	951	5.0%	1,664	7.8%	1	
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)			
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	67	4.4%	157	9.5%	71	
• Low birth-weight babies	64	4.2%	84	5.1%	17	
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	12	7.7	11	6.4	17	
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	16.8	6	20.3	8	
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)			
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	62	1.9	45	1.4	2	
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	158	4.8	78	2.4	2	
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)			
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	28	11.1	27	10.6	2	
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	76.6	5	58.2	24	
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	12	0.8	18	1.1	36	
	(1992)		(1994)			
• High school dropouts	107	2.0%	120	2.1%	8	
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests						
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*			
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 10 and 11			
• Reading	54.6%	923	45.2%	714	90.7%	1,331
• Math	76.1%	1,287	64.7%	1,020	82.2%	1,202
• Science	89.4%	1,403	76.1%	1,233	94.7%	1,274

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LUCE COUNTY



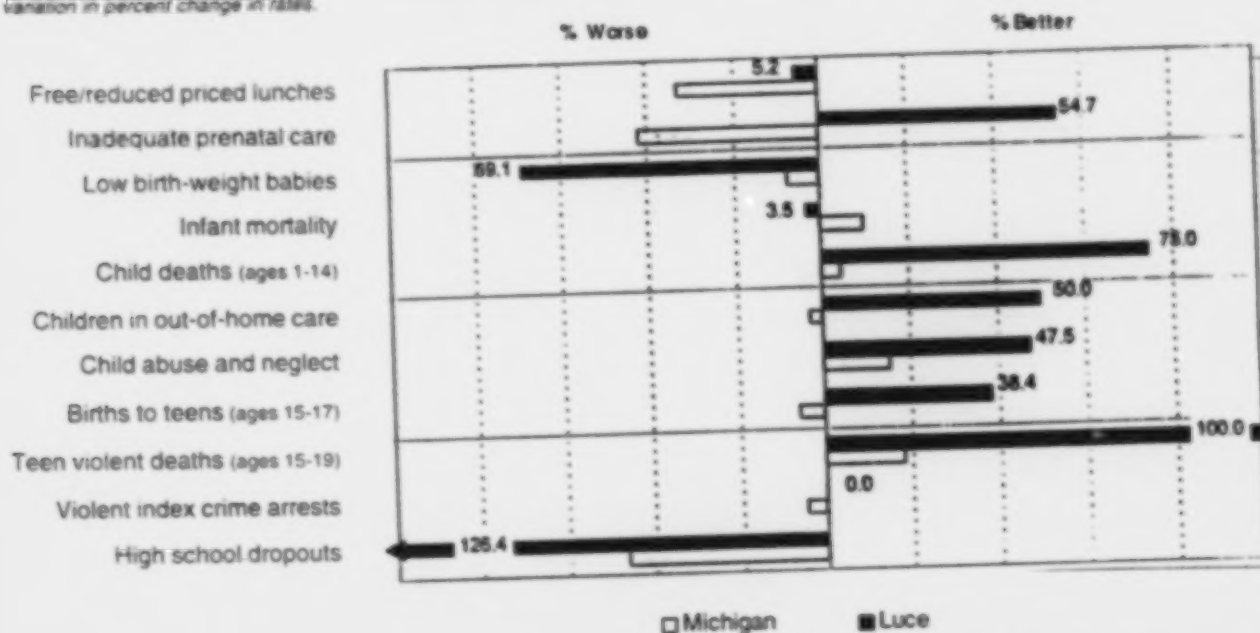
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	5,763	5,760	5,733
Children under 18 years of age	1,568	1,500	1,398
under 5	376	379	376
5-9	421	384	369
10-13	380	330	301
14-17	391	407	352
Children as percent of total population	27.2%	26.0%	24.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	10.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$22,660		
Married couple families	\$26,480		
Female-headed families	\$8,613		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR LUCE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* of Recent Year Rate	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate		
Economic Security						
	(1980)		(1990)			
• Children below poverty	264	14.0%	355	22.8%	65	
Ages less than 6	101	17.2%	133	29.9%	70	
Ages 6-17	163	12.6%	222	20.0%	62	
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	19	41.3%	25	69.4%	58	
	(1990)		(1995)			
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	514	43.2%	566	45.4%	77	
Child Health						
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	4.9%	2	2.2%	5	
• Low birth-weight babies	4	4.9%	5	8.3%	79	
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	8.7	1	9.0	-	
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	103.1	0.3	25.8	-	
Child Safety						
	(1990)		(1994)			
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	5	3.2	3	1.6	4	
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	40	25.5	21	13.4	64	
Teens at Risk						
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	5	39.2	3	24.2	39	
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	247.5	0	0	-	
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	-	
	(1992)		(1994)			
• High school dropouts	24	6.1%	54	13.8%	80	
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests						
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				• Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	30.4%	24	40.4%	36	90.5%	76
• Math	40.5%	32	36.0%	32	74.7%	62
• Science	55.6%	45	33.3%	29	75.6%	62

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MACKINAC COUNTY



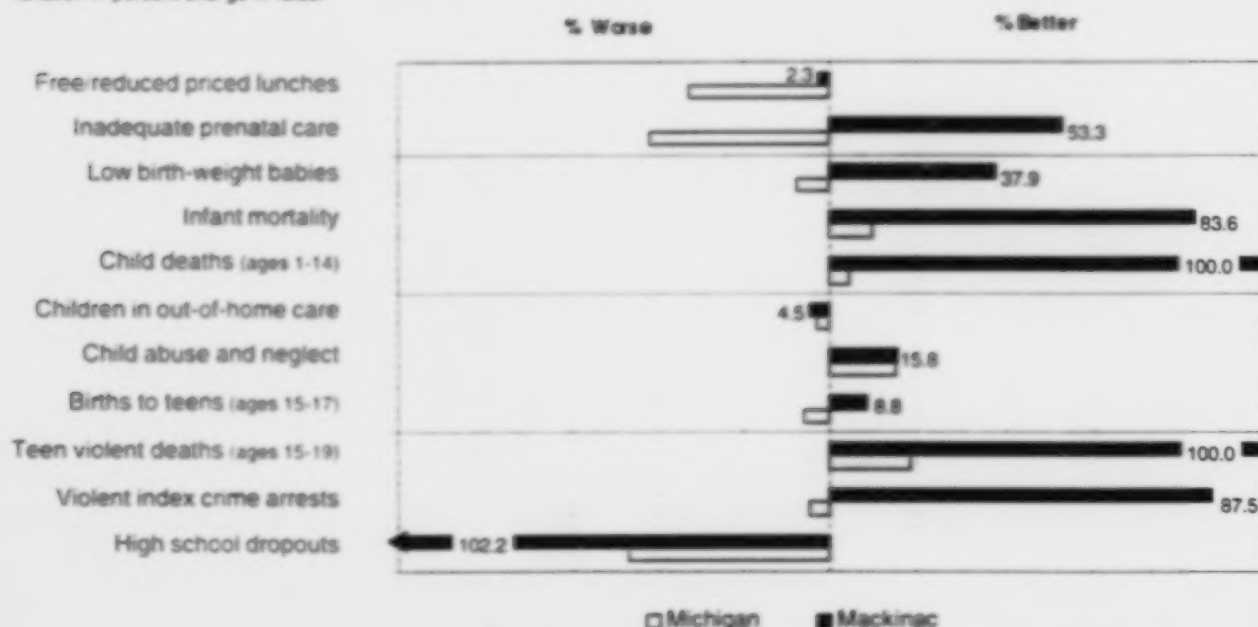
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	10,674	11,412	12,106
Children under 18 years of age	2,766	2,932	2,998
under 5	729	774	708
5-9	752	808	830
10-13	642	643	736
14-17	643	707	724
Children as percent of total population	25.9%	25.7%	24.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	26.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$23,369		
Married couple families	\$27,484		
Female-headed families	\$8,367		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MACKINAC COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	506	16.8%	600	21.8%	60
Ages less than 6	166	19.0%	234	26.5%	56
Ages 6-17	340	15.9%	366	19.6%	61
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	28	25.7%	41	70.7%	64
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	593	41.1%	790	42.0%	69
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	12	8.2%	5	3.8%	19
• Low birth-weight babies	7	5.0%	4	3.1%	2
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	15.6	0.3	2.6	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	43.2	0.0	0.0	-
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	22	8.0	23	8.4	73
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	38	13.7	32	11.6	51
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	6	25.6	5	23.4	32
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	234.7	0	0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	2.1	0.3	0.3	-
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	12	2.2%	25	4.4%	39
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	36.0%	49	31.6%	42	85.4% 123
• Math	52.2%	71	45.9%	61	75.4% 107
• Science	65.0%	91	68.1%	96	83.0% 103

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MACOMB COUNTY



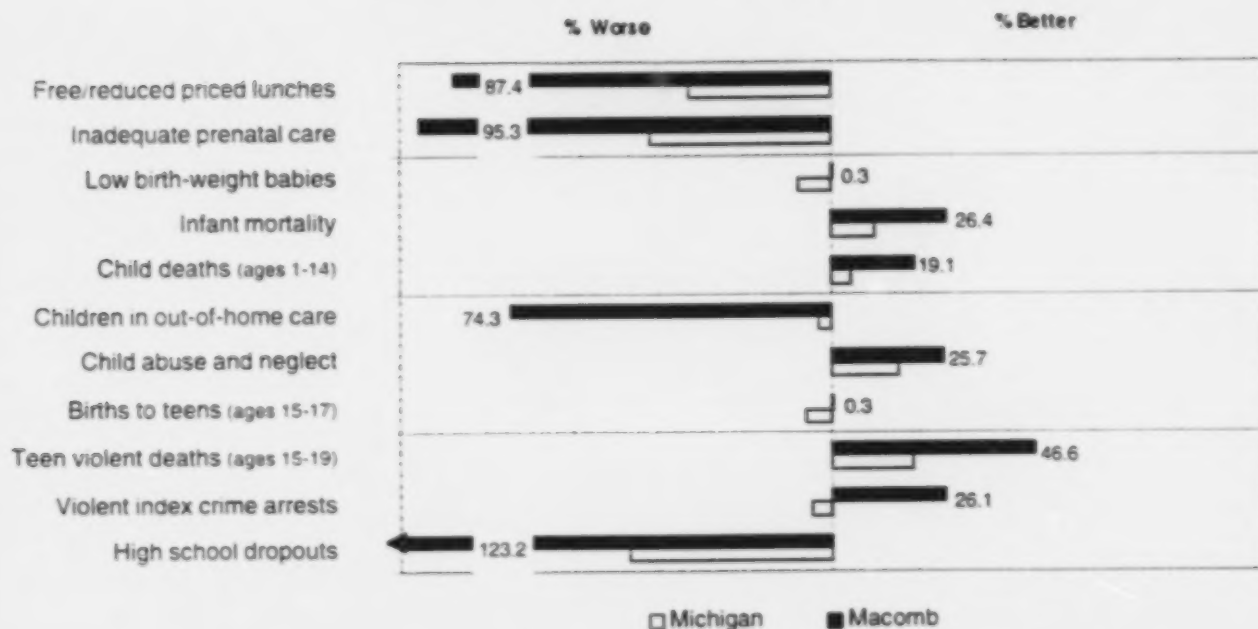
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	717,400	742,225	761,791
Children under 18 years of age	171,653	175,085	174,868
under 5	48,914	50,721	46,127
5-9	48,081	50,035	51,311
10-13	37,339	37,995	39,892
14-17	37,319	36,334	37,538
Children as percent of total population	23.9%	23.6%	23.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	14.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$45,200		
Married couple families	\$48,978		
Female-headed families	\$17,654		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR MACOMB COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1990)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	11,444	5.6%	12,135	7.2%	4
Ages less than 6	3,941	7.1%	4,803	8.3%	4
Ages 6-17	7,503	5.0%	7,332	6.6%	3
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	957	46.8%	938	42.0%	4
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	8,877	8.5%	17,377	16.0%	4
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	354	3.7%	715	7.2%	61
• Low birth-weight babies	570	6.0%	591	6.0%	44
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	81	8.4	62	6.2	15
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	38	25.9	31	20.9	11
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	297	1.7	518	3.0	19
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	1,176	6.9	874	5.1	19
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	184	13.3	181	13.3	6
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	32	66.7	17	35.6	9
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	154	2.1	114	1.5	51
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*910	3.0%	2,107	6.7%	63

*Numbers and percentages are estimated

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	50.1%	4,247	42.2%	3,565	85.8%	6,307
• Math	68.6%	5,819	56.9%	4,808	74.8%	5,491
• Science	82.6%	6,801	69.3%	5,455	91.0%	6,195

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MANISTEE COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

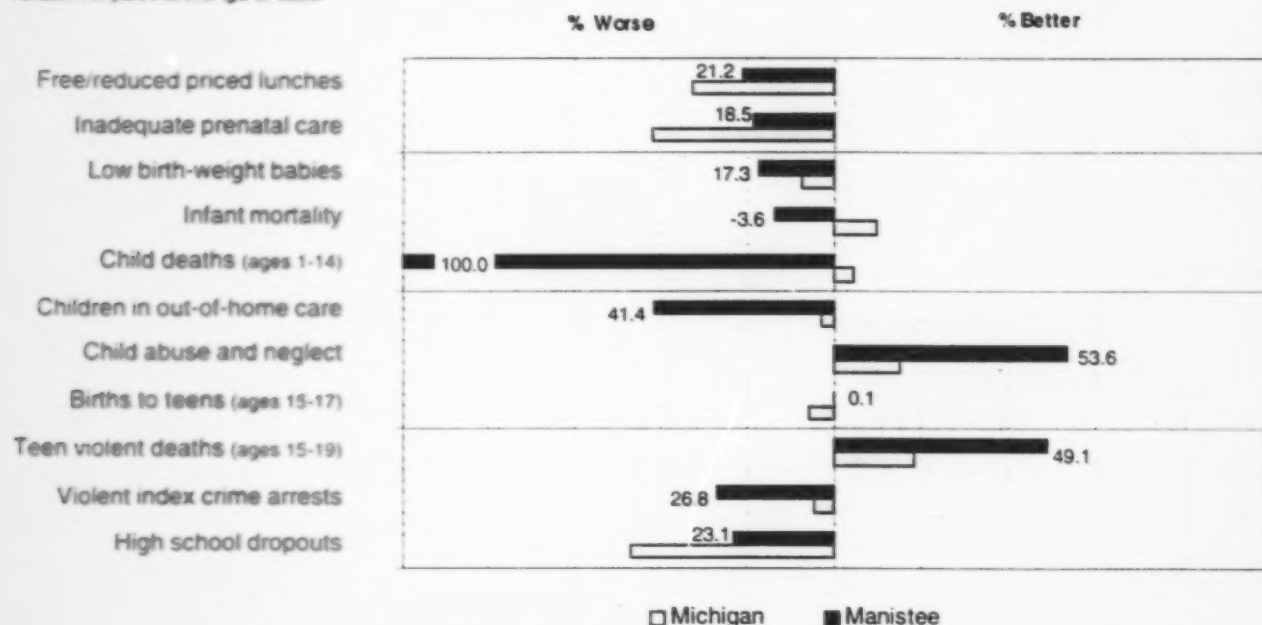
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	21,265	21,125	20,968
Children under 18 years of age	5,101	4,893	4,563
under 5	1,317	1,211	1,131
5-9	1,438	1,342	1,230
10-13	1,206	1,139	1,068
14-17	1,140	1,201	1,134
Children as percent of total population	24.0%	23.2%	21.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,538		
Married couple families	\$30,588		
Female-headed families	\$6,952		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MANISTEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	742	11.7%	1,280	25.5%	73
Ages less than 6	288	16.6%	512	32.0%	75
Ages 6-17	454	9.9%	768	22.5%	73
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	53	74.6%	94	77.7%	76
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,049	32.0%	1,393	38.8%	61
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	23	9.2%	26	10.9%	77
• Low birth-weight babies	14	5.3%	15	6.2%	50
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	7.3	2	8.3	35
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	15.2	1	30.5	31
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	22	4.3	31	6.0	63
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	56	11.0	26	5.1	20
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	21.8	10	21.8	25
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	145.8	1	74.3	42
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	1.0	3	1.3	43
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	26	2.7%	34	3.3%	21
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	49.0%	123	44.2%	137	85.5% 207
• Math	68.9%	173	50.0%	155	77.4% 188
• Science	80.7%	226	71.8%	181	92.5% 235

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MARQUETTE COUNTY

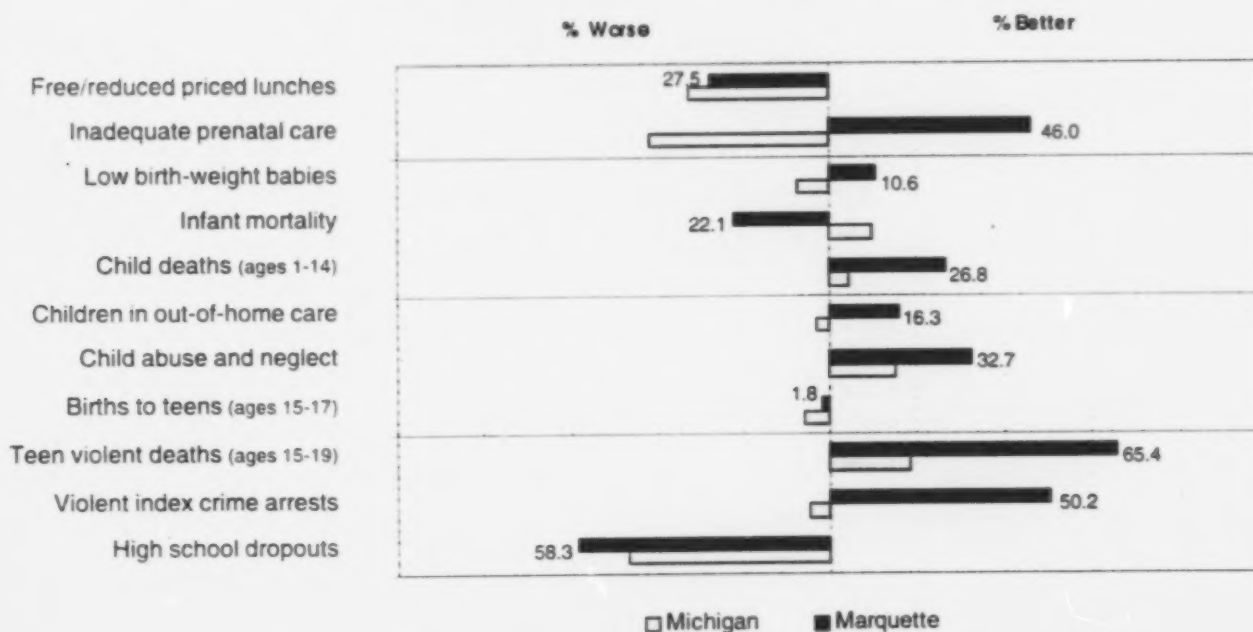


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	70,887	70,826	70,649
Children under 18 years of age	18,399	17,941	17,243
under 5	5,042	5,109	4,895
5-9	5,409	4,792	4,773
10-13	4,155	3,897	3,519
14-17	3,793	4,142	4,056
Children as percent of total population	26.0%	25.3%	24.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$30,591		
Married couple families	\$33,562		
Female-headed families	\$10,360		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MARQUETTE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,097	10.3%	2,534	14.0%	21
Ages less than 6	986	13.5%	1,103	18.0%	21
Ages 6-17	1,111	8.5%	1,431	11.9%	20
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	195	66.6%	225	58.7%	23
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,562	20.3%	3,018	25.9%	18
Child Health					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	44	4.1%	21	2.2%	6
• Low birth-weight babies	57	5.4%	45	4.8%	12
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	8	7.3	8	8.9	41
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	31.8	4	23.3	20
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	94	5.1	79	4.3	39
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	153	8.3	103	5.6	24
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	23	17.3	24	17.6	15
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	5	85	2	29.4	2
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	9	1.1	4	0.5	8
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	78	2.1%	122	3.3%	20
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	54.0%	438	42.2%	376	86.6% 764
• Math	68.2%	553	63.9%	569	82.2% 721
• Science	87.0%	766	76.8%	650	93.6% 808

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MASON COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

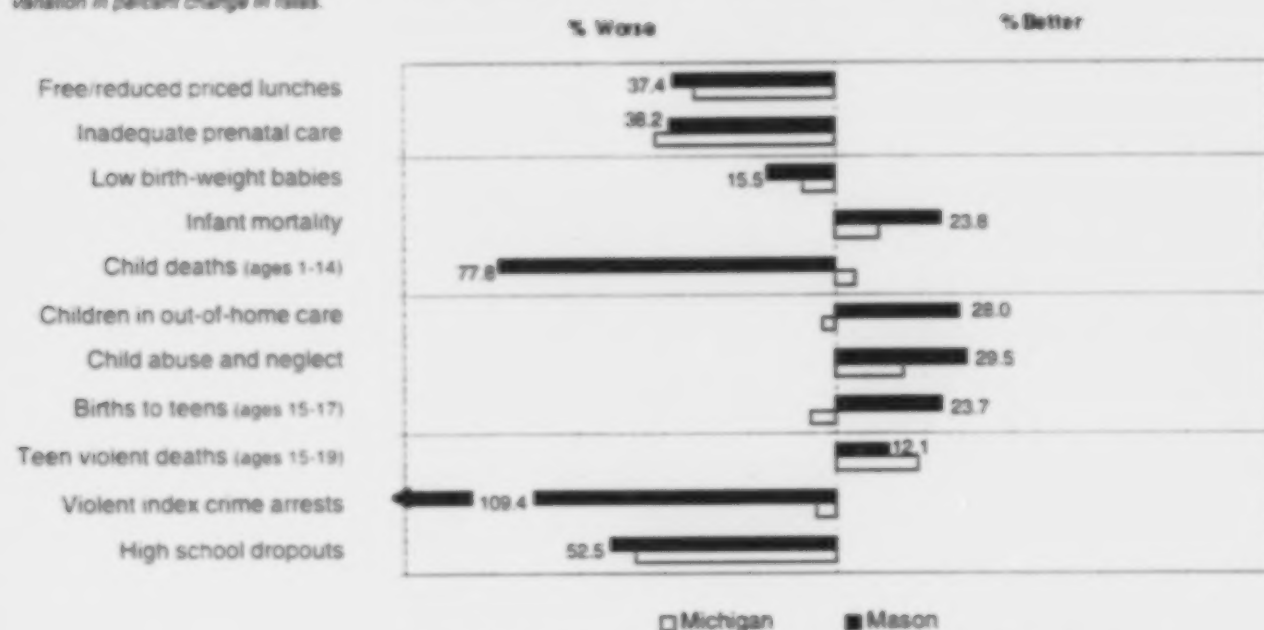
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	25,537	25,722	25,929
Children under 18 years of age	6,711	6,738	6,528
under 5	1,785	1,833	1,766
5-9	1,924	1,786	1,793
10-13	1,540	1,503	1,403
14-17	1,462	1,615	1,567
Children as percent of total population	26.3%	26.2%	25.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.8%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,500		
Married couple families	\$33,165		
Female-headed families	\$7,767		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR MASON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank [*] of Recent Year Rates
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1990)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,042	14.3%	1,311	19.7%	50
Ages less than 6	376	16.8%	544	24.9%	51
Ages 6-17	666	13.2%	767	17.2%	51
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	58	62.4%	86	81.9%	78
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,342	26.9%	1,813	37.0%	52
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	21	5.9%	27	8.1%	65
• Low birth-weight babies	19	5.4%	21	6.3%	52
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	6.6	2	5.1	8
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	35.2	4	62.6	65
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	40	6.0	29	4.3	42
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	78	11.6	55	8.2	35
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	16	31.7	12	24.2	40
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	134.9	2	118.6	59
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.7	4	1.4	49
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	41	2.9%	62	4.4%	38
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	44.7%	163	37.6%	141	86.1% 323
• Math	62.3%	228	53.4%	201	79.1% 287
• Science	80.0%	276	65.9%	266	91.0% 282

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MECOSTA COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

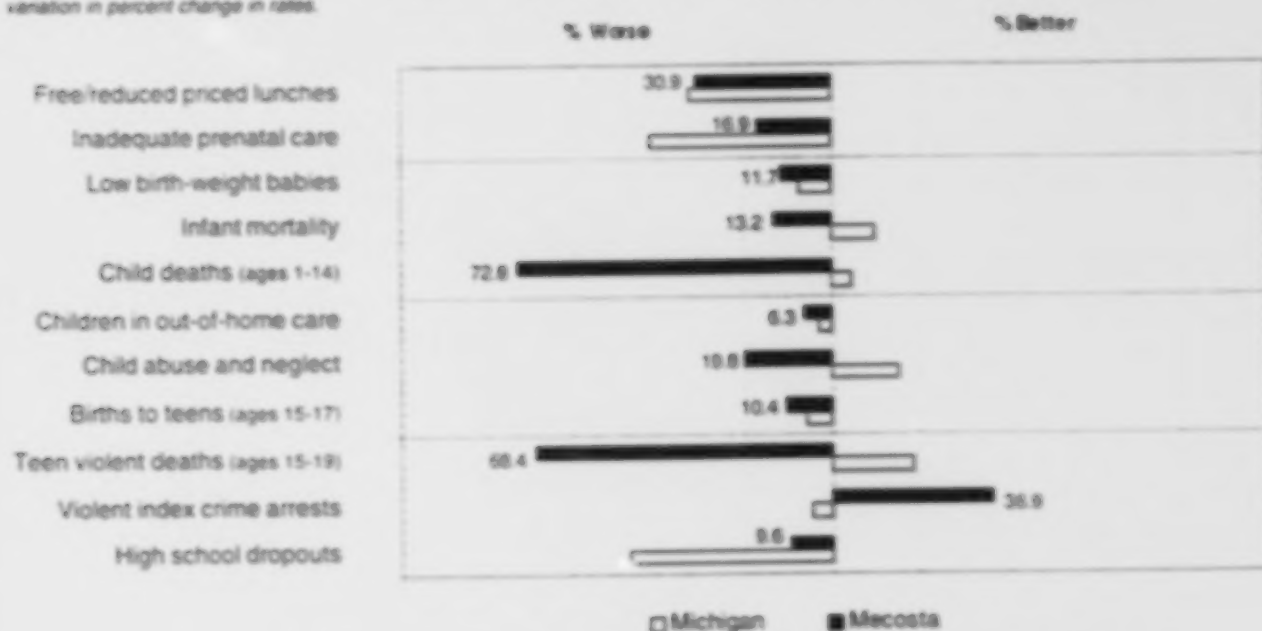
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	37,308	39,259	40,653
Children under 18 years of age	8,183	9,076	9,594
under 5	2,294	2,497	2,458
5-9	2,285	2,311	2,495
10-13	1,849	1,773	1,802
14-17	1,755	2,494	2,839
Children as percent of total population	21.9%	23.1%	23.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,632		
Married couple families	\$32,254		
Female-headed families	\$8,295		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MECOSTA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,399	16.6%	1,979	24.9%	71
Ages less than 6	496	18.1%	808	30.7%	72
Ages 6-17	903	15.9%	1,171	22.1%	71
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	87	26.9%	139	64.7%	39
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,613	28.2%	2,319	36.9%	51
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	34	7.7%	40	9.0%	67
• Low birth-weight babies	21	4.7%	23	5.2%	22
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	5	10.6	5	12.0	61
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	38.3	5	66.2	66
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	44	5.3	47	5.7	58
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	86	10.5	103	12.6	60
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	16	25.4	19	28	53
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	19.7	2	33.2	8
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.6	1	0.4	2
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	37	2.3%	42	2.5%	14
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	47.3%	209	35.9%	172	82.8% 369
• Math	64.0%	283	47.4%	228	67.4% 301
• Science	79.9%	343	65.6%	318	88.5% 359

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MENOMINEE COUNTY



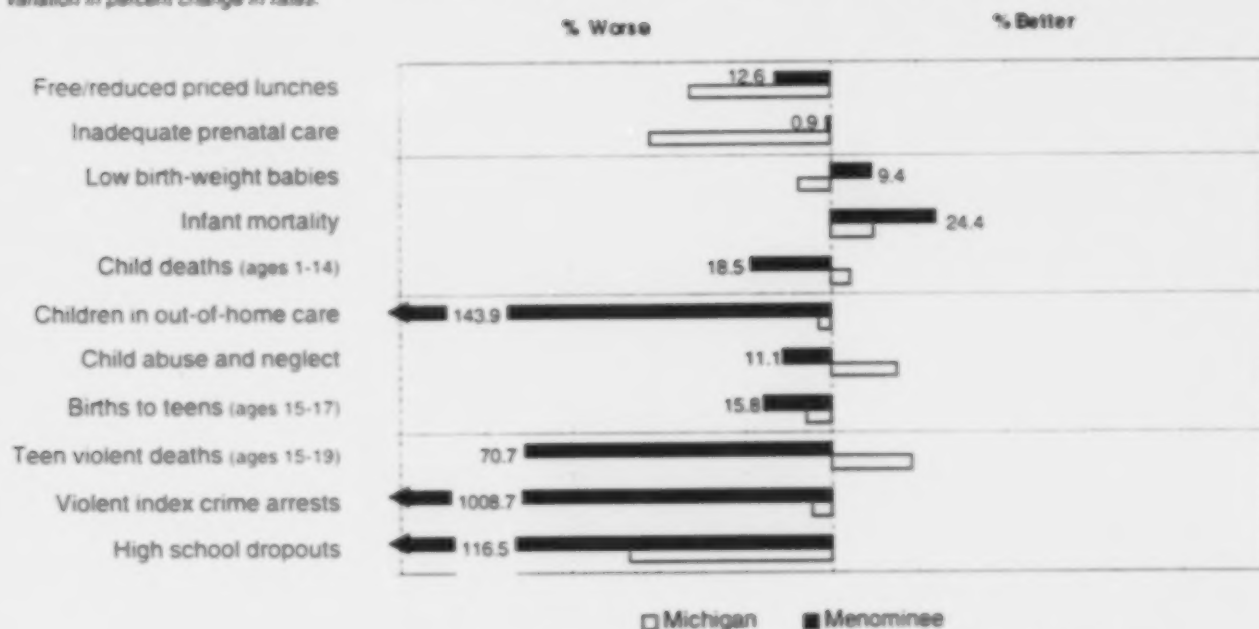
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	24,920	23,600	22,077
Children under 18 years of age	6,589	5,899	4,892
under 5	1,579	1,227	980
5-9	1,919	1,655	1,256
10-13	1,654	1,451	1,249
14-17	1,437	1,566	1,407
Children as percent of total population	26.4%	25.0%	22.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,485		
Married couple families	\$32,267		
Female-headed families	\$12,411		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MENOMINEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	725	9.4%	902	13.8%	20
Ages less than 6	280	11.5%	332	17.3%	19
Ages 6-17	445	8.4%	570	12.3%	22
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	47	61.8%	33	50.0%	11
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,176	26.2%	1,283	29.5%	32
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	17	4.9%	14	4.9%	34
• Low birth-weight babies	21	6.3%	16	5.7%	34
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	12.7	3	9.6	45
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	35.4	2	42.0	53
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	14	2.2	35	5.3	54
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	54	8.2	60	9.1	41
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	8	16.6	9	19.2	20
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	60.4	2	103.1	54
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.1	4	1.2	37
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	14	1.2%	35	2.6%	15
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	40.3%	120	32.8%	109	85.6% 297
• Math	62.3%	185	48.5%	161	82.1% 284
• Science	74.2%	239	60.9%	199	89.6% 291

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MIDLAND COUNTY

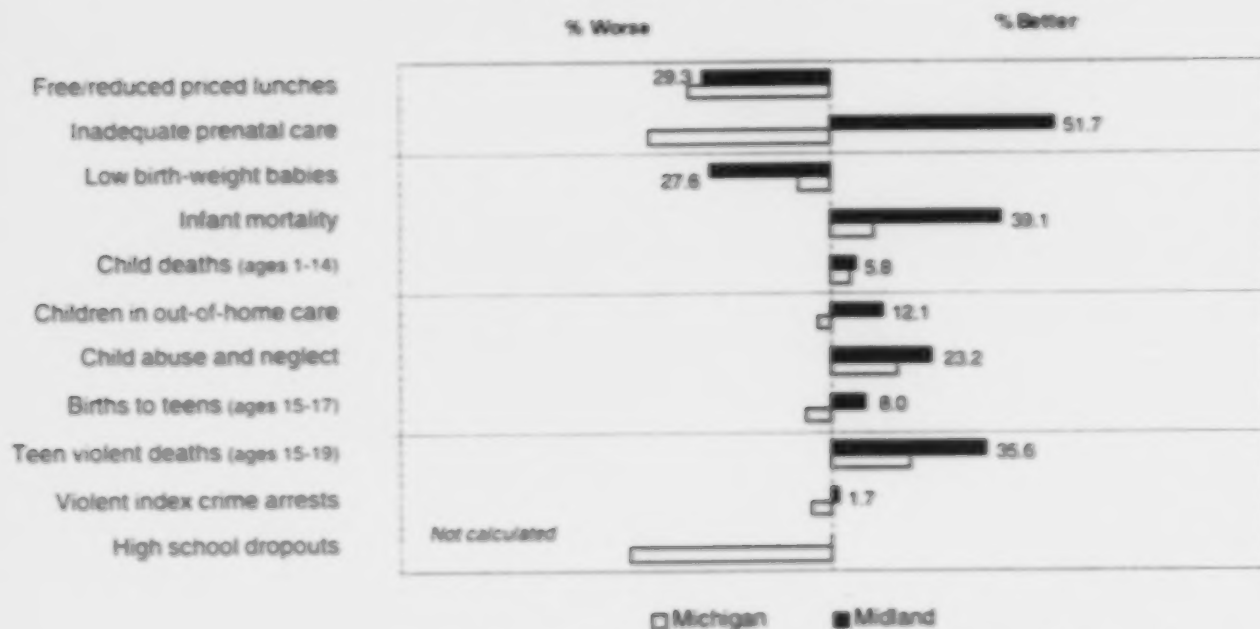


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	75,651	79,605	82,956
Children under 18 years of age	20,708	21,263	21,288
under 5	5,697	6,085	5,754
5-9	5,911	5,848	6,176
10-13	4,630	4,648	4,654
14-17	4,470	4,682	4,704
Children as percent of total population	27.4%	26.7%	25.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	14.5%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$38,779		
Married couple families	\$44,560		
Female-headed families	\$10,731		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MIDLAND COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,033	8.7%	2,901	14.2%	23
Ages less than 6	806	11.6%	1,228	18.0%	22
Ages 6-17	1,227	7.5%	1,673	12.4%	23
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	171	52.1%	141	65.6%	41
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,084	16.8%	2,919	21.7%	12
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	34	3.2%	18	1.6%	3
• Low birth-weight babies	49	4.7%	69	6.0%	46
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	10	9.5	7	5.8	12
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	6	34.1	6	32.2	36
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	101	4.9	89	4.3	40
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	254	12.3	195	9.4	45
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	29	17.7	27	16.3	9
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	64.9	2	41.8	11
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	4	0.5	4	0.5	6
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	151	3.8%	29
ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	56.5%	556	44.5%	455	91.0% 855
• Math	74.7%	735	62.6%	632	80.3% 764
• Science	87.9%	826	76.0%	791	93.4% 843

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MISSAUKEE COUNTY



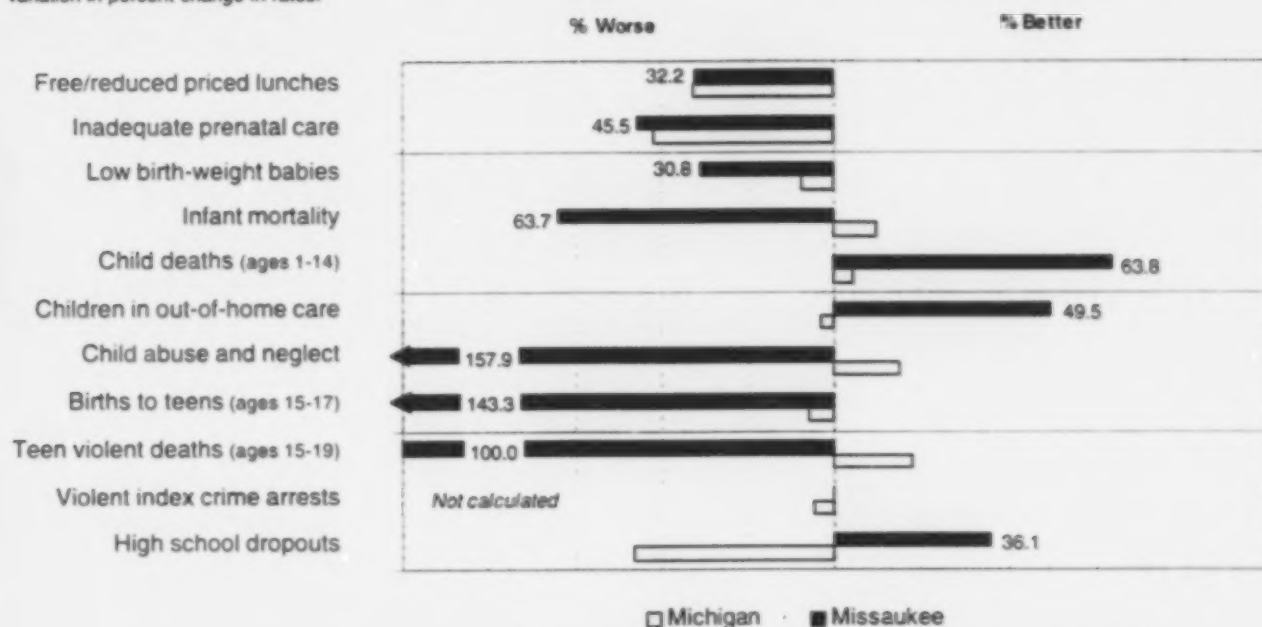
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	12,147	13,133	14,057
Children under 18 years of age	3,603	3,787	3,706
under 5	937	926	900
5-9	1,135	1,002	973
10-13	827	956	839
14-17	704	904	994
Children as percent of total population	29.7%	28.8%	26.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	13.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$25,366		
Married couple families	\$27,129		
Female-headed families	\$8,470		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR MISSAUKEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	527	16.5%	803	23.0%	66
Ages less than 6	172	17.3%	319	28.3%	64
Ages 6-17	355	16.1%	484	20.5%	65
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	5	7.7%	34	70.8%	65
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	656	34.2%	1,115	45.3%	76
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	2.5%	6	3.6%	14
• Low birth-weight babies	8	4.9%	11	6.5%	61
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	9.8	3	16.0	72
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	86.3	1	31.2	35
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	23	6.3	12	3.2	22
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	38	10.5	98	27.2	81
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	16.8	10	40.9	72
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	84.3	1	168.6	65
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	1	0.6	9
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	5	1.0%	4	0.6%	2
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	36.8%	67	29.4%	56	80.1% 145
• Math	61.4%	113	35.2%	67	65.0% 117
• Science	67.4%	122	53.1%	110	91.9% 137

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MONROE COUNTY



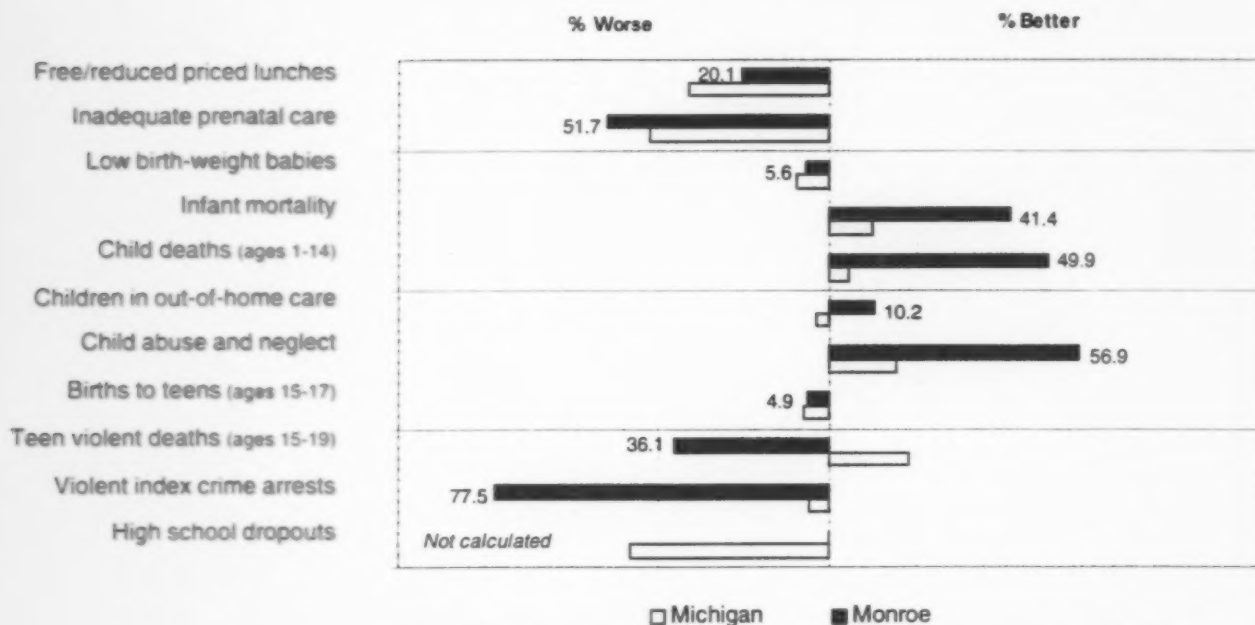
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	133,600	137,747	141,378
Children under 18 years of age	38,244	38,490	38,318
under 5	10,226	10,195	9,735
5-9	10,661	11,301	11,088
10-13	8,775	8,395	8,946
14-17	8,582	8,599	8,548
Children as percent of total population	28.6%	27.9%	27.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$41,562		
Married couple families	\$45,956		
Female-headed families	\$11,745		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MONROE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	3,781	8.5%	4,396	11.7%	14
Ages less than 6	1,545	11.6%	1,824	14.8%	17
Ages 6-17	2,236	7.2%	2,572	10.2%	12
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	281	53.9%	303	50.4%	12
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	3,393	16.2%	4,402	19.5%	8
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	78	4.2%	110	6.3%	53
• Low birth-weight babies	114	6.0%	114	6.4%	56
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	18	9.3	10	5.5	9
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	8	24.7	4	12.4	1
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	126	3.3	113	2.9	17
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	246	6.4	106	2.8	5
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	77	24.2	80	25.3	44
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	62.6	9	85.2	49
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	13	0.7	23	1.3	45
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID	381	5.5%	56

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable.

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	36.1%	659	34.7%	625	80.1%	1,420
• Math	56.3%	1,027	51.5%	929	67.1%	1,194
• Science	73.2%	1,238	64.0%	1,126	87.7%	1,371

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- Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

MONTCALM COUNTY



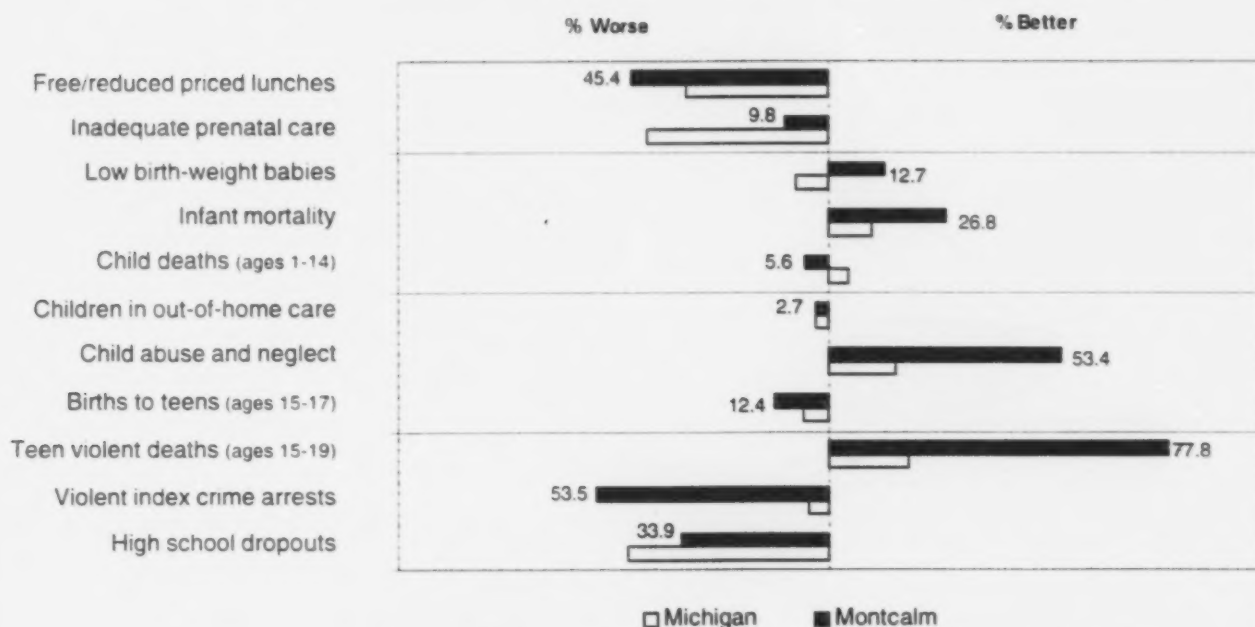
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	53,059	55,853	58,519
Children under 18 years of age	15,201	15,780	15,999
under 5	4,105	4,250	4,186
5-9	4,353	4,348	4,428
10-13	3,423	3,579	3,641
14-17	3,320	3,603	3,744
Children as percent of total population	28.6%	28.3%	27.3%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$28,840		
Married couple families	\$33,083		
Female-headed families	\$11,242		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MONTCALM COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rank)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,010	13.6%	2,781	18.7%	44
Ages less than 6	716	15.9%	1,233	24.7%	49
Ages 6-17	1,294	12.6%	1,548	15.6%	38
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	102	44.0%	201	70.0%	62
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,676	22.4%	4,278	32.6%	40
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	57	7.2%	65	7.9%	64
• Low birth-weight babies	52	6.6%	47	5.7%	37
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	7	8.9	5	6.5	19
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	41.7	6	44.0	54
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	46	3.0	47	3.1	21
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	131	8.6	61	4.0	11
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	39	32.9	44	36.9	67
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	6	149	1	33.1	7
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	5	0.7	7	1.1	33
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	174	5.0%	237	6.7%	62
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	40.2%	371	31.4%	311	83.4% 776
• Math	62.5%	576	47.3%	468	73.2% 683
• Science	74.4%	693	64.3%	626	89.5% 703

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MONTMORENCY COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

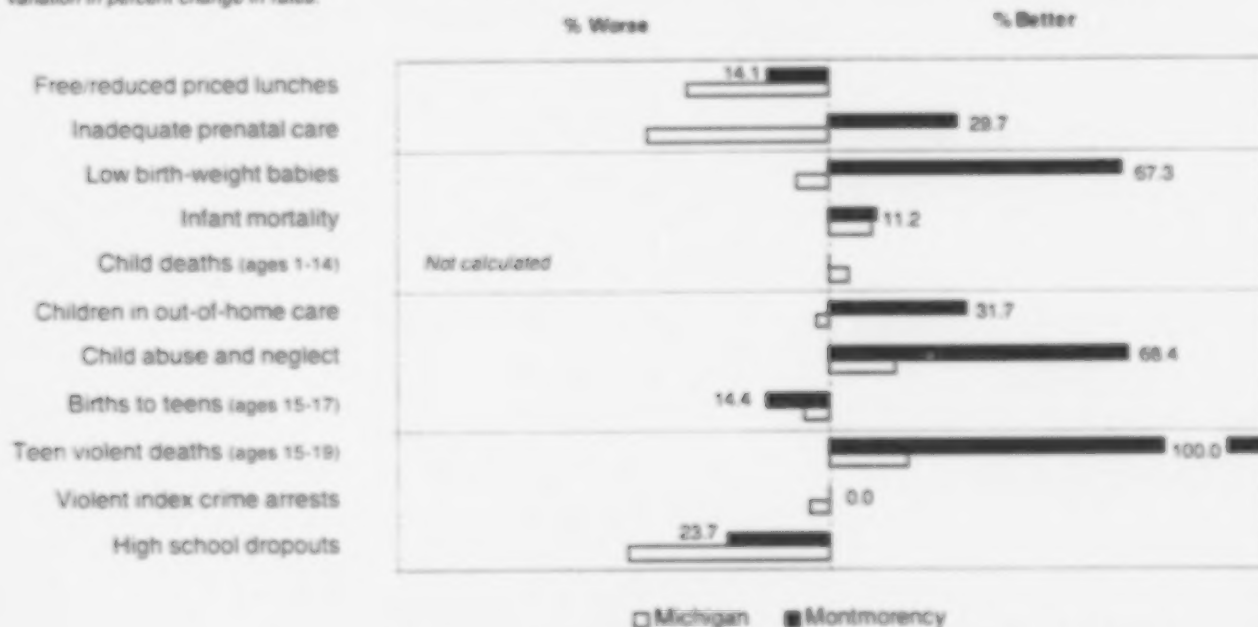
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	8,936	10,015	11,108
Children under 18 years of age	2,100	2,181	2,165
under 5	520	527	528
5-9	617	573	569
10-13	507	537	507
14-17	456	544	581
Children as percent of total population	23.5%	21.8%	19.5%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.9%		
Percent of children in single parent families	20.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$23,110		
Married couple families	\$26,979		
Female-headed families	\$7,341		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MONTMORENCY COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	475	23.7%	537	26.5%	76
Ages less than 6	143	22.4%	210	33.7%	78
Ages 6-17	332	24.3%	327	23.3%	74
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,080 in 1989 for a family of 3)	20	66.7%	33	76.7%	75
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	480	40.0%	548	45.6%	78
Child Health					
	(1985-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	4	4.6%	3	3.2%	12
• Low birth-weight babies	6	7.3%	2	2.4%	1
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	8.8	1	7.8	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	0.0	0.0	1	36.8	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	15	7.1	10	4.9	51
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	19	9.0	6	2.9	6
Teens at Risk					
	(1985-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	24.1	5	27.6	51
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	61.4	0	0	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	-
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	22	6.3%	29	7.8%	71
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	33.3%	28	20.6%	20	81.7%
• Math	41.6%	37	38.2%	37	57.6%
• Science	74.1%	60	49.5%	49	84.2%

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MUSKEGON COUNTY



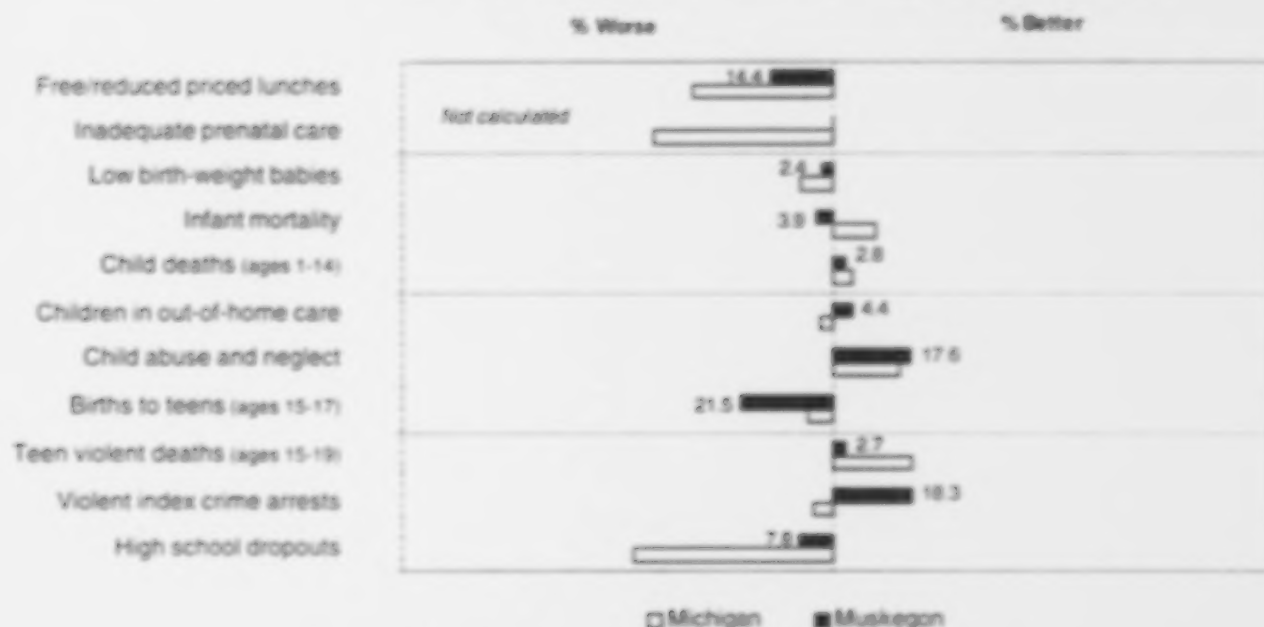
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	158,983	161,771	164,010
Children under 18 years of age	44,664	46,091	45,943
under 5	12,854	13,094	12,279
5-9	12,930	13,126	13,124
10-13	9,797	10,183	10,371
14-17	9,083	9,688	10,169
Children as percent of total population	28.1%	28.5%	28.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	24.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	26.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,597		
Married couple families	\$36,159		
Female-headed families	\$8,183		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-87) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR MUSKEGON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* (of Recent Year Rate)
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	8,583	18.0%	9,979	22.7%	64
• Ages less than 6	3,385	23.0%	4,146	26.8%	58
• Ages 6-17	5,198	15.8%	5,833	20.4%	64
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	761	66.1%	861	69.7%	59
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	10,120	35.2%	12,855	40.2%	65
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	N/A	N/A	178	7.0%	58
• Low birth-weight babies	173	6.9%	180	7.1%	75
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	23	9.3	25	9.6	46
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	15	39.9	15	38.8	50
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	314	7.0	300	6.7	68
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	551	12.3	454	10.2	48
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	141	42.5	170	51.6	80
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	58.8	6	57.2	23
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	100	5.3	83	4.3	72
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*520	6.6%	556	7.1%	68
*Numbers and percentages are estimated.					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		
• Reading	34.2%	821	29.3%	648	80.7% 1,545
• Math	56.1%	1,348	37.2%	824	66.6% 1,291
• Science	62.5%	1,478	58.9%	1,334	82.1% 1,487

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^o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

N/A: Data were not available.

NEWAYGO COUNTY

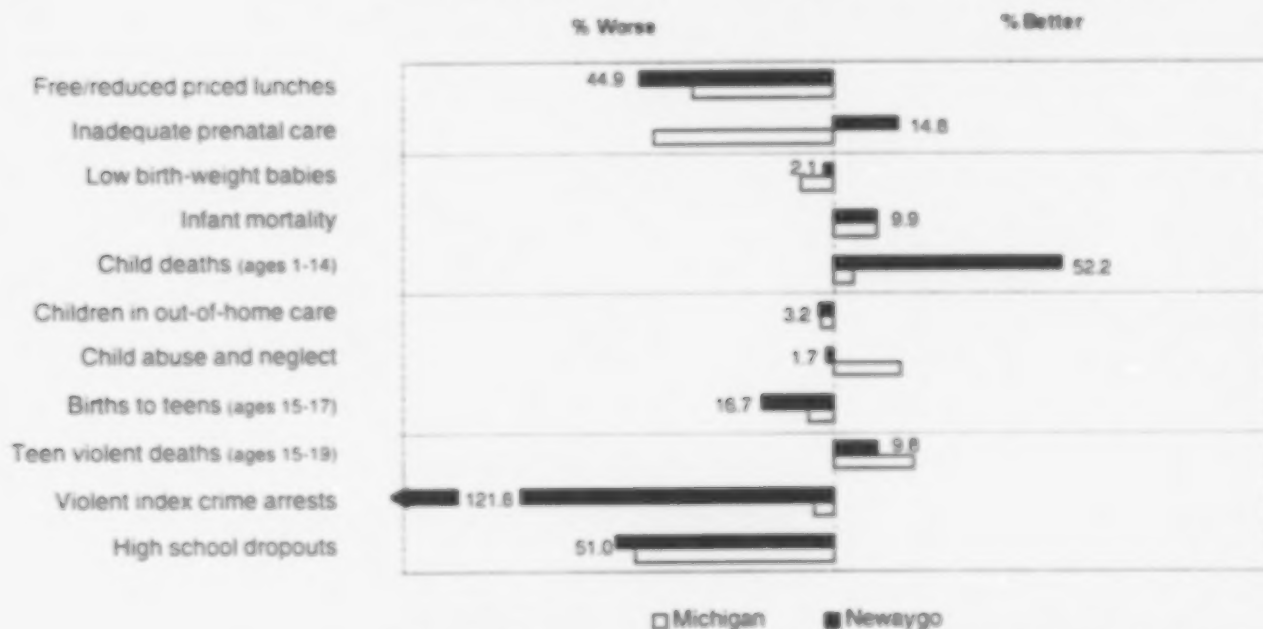


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	38,202	41,338	44,368
Children under 18 years of age	11,292	12,251	12,696
under 5	3,199	3,166	3,120
5-9	3,244	3,560	3,497
10-13	2,520	2,824	3,121
14-17	2,329	2,701	2,957
Children as percent of total population	29.6%	29.6%	28.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	9.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$28,086		
Married couple families	\$32,033		
Female-headed families	\$10,051		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR NEWAYGO COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Data)
Economic Security					
	(1989)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,829	16.8%	2,295	20.8%	57
Ages less than 6	560	17.3%	950	25.1%	52
Ages 6-17	1,269	16.6%	1,345	18.5%	57
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	67	59.3%	113	68.5%	53
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,183	26.6%	3,713	38.5%	60
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	48	7.7%	43	6.5%	54
• Low birth-weight babies	35	5.7%	39	5.8%	38
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	6	10.2	6	9.2	42
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	34.6	2	16.6	2
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	85	7.5	88	7.7	72
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	181	16.0	184	16.3	73
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	27	32.3	31	37.7	68
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	112.5	3	101.5	53
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	0.5	6	1.2	41
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	60	2.7%	96	4.1%	32
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	32.9%	229	31.2%	191	87.2% 539
• Math	58.5%	408	49.2%	300	74.2% 458
• Science	75.4%	450	61.2%	392	88.0% 464

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OAKLAND COUNTY

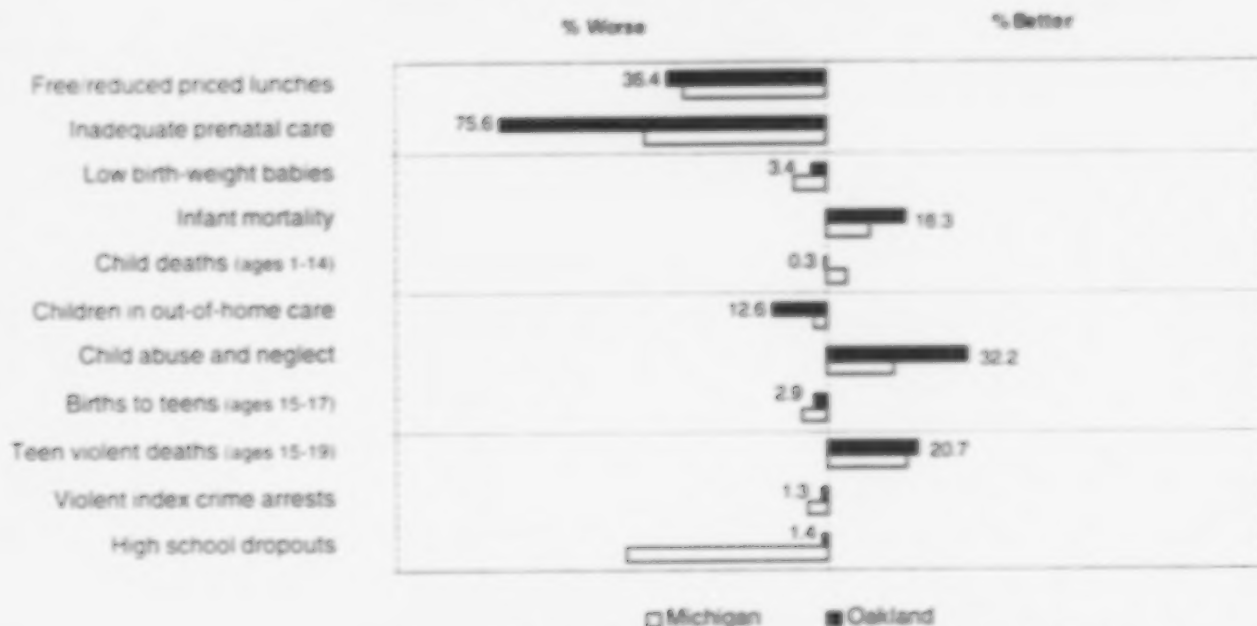


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	1995	Projections*
Total population	1,083,592	1,159,127	1,221,153
Children under 18 years of age	268,058	284,245	293,806
under 5	78,224	81,068	77,147
5-9	75,088	82,579	84,666
10-13	57,591	61,337	68,556
14-17	57,155	59,261	63,437
Children as percent of total population	24.7%	24.5%	24.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	16.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$50,559		
Married couple families	\$56,224		
Female-headed families	\$19,237		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR OAKLAND COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rate
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	19,307	6.7%	21,650	8.2%	5
Ages less than 6	6,748	8.4%	8,705	9.5%	5
Ages 6-17	12,559	6.1%	12,945	7.5%	6
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	1,553	45.2%	1,794	46.1%	7
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	18,169	11.4%	26,309	15.6%	3
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	494	3.2%	928	5.7%	45
• Low birth-weight babies	932	6.1%	1,033	6.3%	53
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	143	9.4	125	7.6	29
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	48	21.1	49	21.2	12
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	779	2.9	877	3.3	24
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	2,017	7.5	1,367	5.1	21
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	357	16.9	367	17.4	14
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	39	55	31	43.6	13
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	240	2.1	246	2.1	63
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*1,698	3.7%	1,670	3.8%	27
*Numbers and percentages are estimated.					
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
<i>Skill Area</i>	<i>Grades 4 and 5</i>		<i>Grades 7 and 8</i>		<i>Grades 10 and 11</i>
• Reading	53.4%	6,924	45.6%	5,777	87.0% 9,547
• Math	73.7%	9,571	62.6%	7,936	77.0% 8,492
• Science	82.2%	10,494	69.2%	8,593	89.8% 9,281

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OCEANA COUNTY



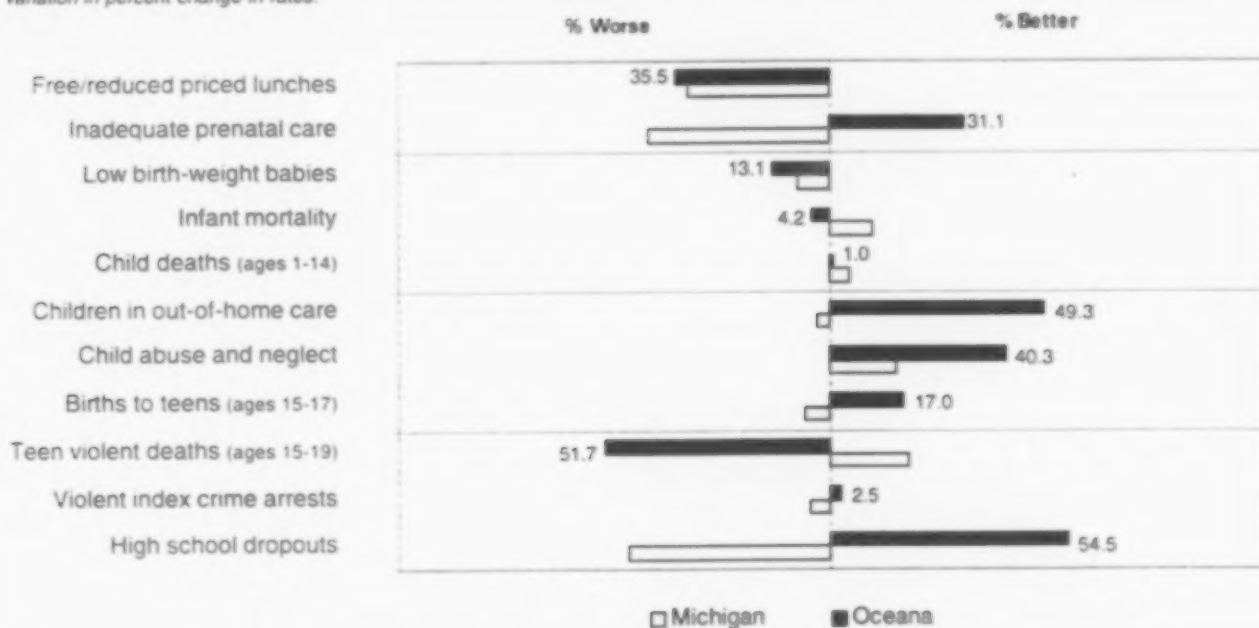
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	22,454	23,076	23,528
Children under 18 years of age	6,642	6,889	6,456
under 5	1,769	1,745	1,679
5-9	1,935	1,783	1,727
10-13	1,542	1,576	1,471
14-17	1,396	1,585	1,579
Children as percent of total population	29.6%	29.0%	27.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	19.0%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.8%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,682		
Married couple families	\$30,778		
Female-headed families	\$8,400		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR OCEANA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,096	15.5%	1,578	24.2%	70
Ages less than 6	365	17.3%	651	29.7%	69
Ages 6-17	731	14.8%	927	21.4%	68
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	42	59.2%	56	67.5%	47
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,237	34.0%	1,875	46.1%	80
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	48	13.7%	32	9.4%	70
• Low birth-weight babies	19	5.5%	21	6.2%	48
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	4	11.3	4	11.8	60
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	41.4	2	41.0	51
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	34	5.1	17	2.6	12
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	129	19.4	77	11.6	52
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	16	30	13	24.9	42
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	81.7	2	123.9	60
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.7	2	0.7	14
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	76	7.4%	34	3.4%	22
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	31.7%	88	34.4%	95	85.0% 210
• Math	60.1%	167	46.4%	128	72.6% 175
• Science	73.9%	215	61.8%	183	88.2% 215

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OGEMAW COUNTY



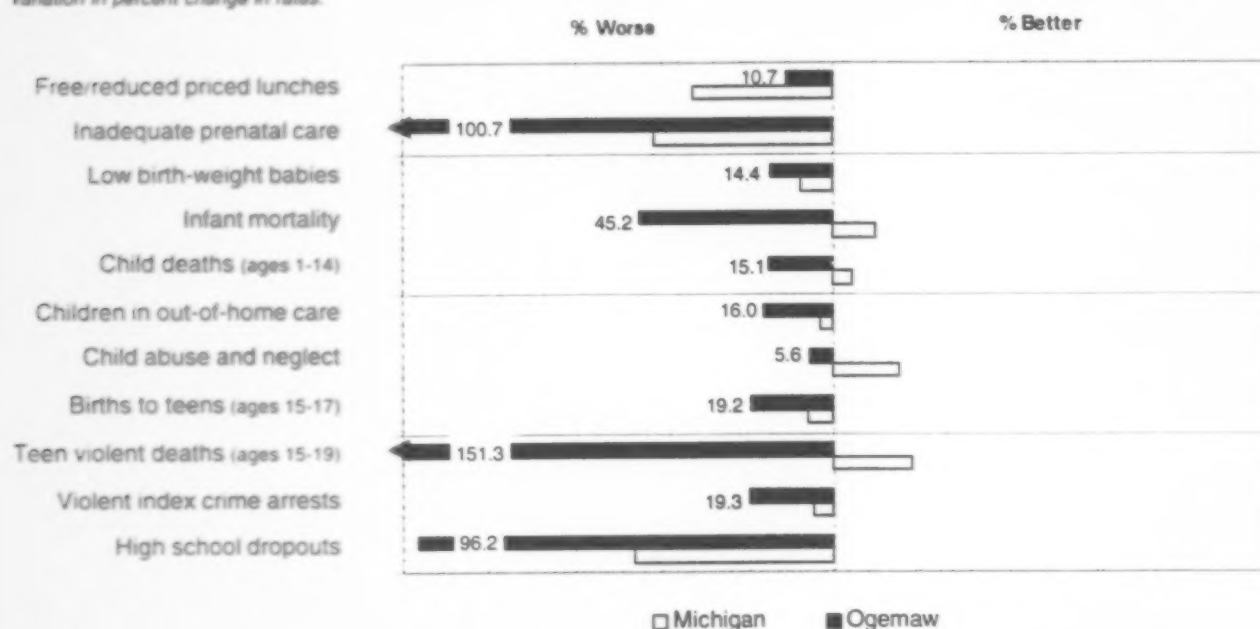
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	18,681	20,525	22,423
Children under 18 years of age	4,925	5,242	5,346
under 5	1,259	1,411	1,394
5-9	1,428	1,337	1,454
10-13	1,162	1,260	1,210
14-17	1,076	1,234	1,288
Children as percent of total population	26.4%	25.5%	23.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$22,175		
Married couple families	\$27,305		
Female-headed families	\$7,105		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR OGEMAW COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	974	20.6%	1,484	30.4%	80
• Ages less than 6	319	22.5%	509	33.2%	76
• Ages 6-17	655	19.7%	975	29.1%	80
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	40	61.5%	91	82.0%	79
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,035	39.1%	1,183	43.3%	72
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	2.8%	15	5.6%	42
• Low birth-weight babies	15	6.0%	18	6.9%	72
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	2.6	1	3.8	4
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	48.2	2	55.4	63
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	41	8.2	47	9.5	78
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	108	21.9	114	23.1	79
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	10	24.4	12	29.1	55
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	52	2	130.7	61
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	1.3	4	1.6	54
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	14	1.8%	29	3.5%	23
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	28.9%	61	30.2%	65	84.2% 171
• Math	52.9%	111	47.2%	102	65.2% 131
• Science	70.3%	123	58.7%	148	86.7% 169

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ONTONAGON COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

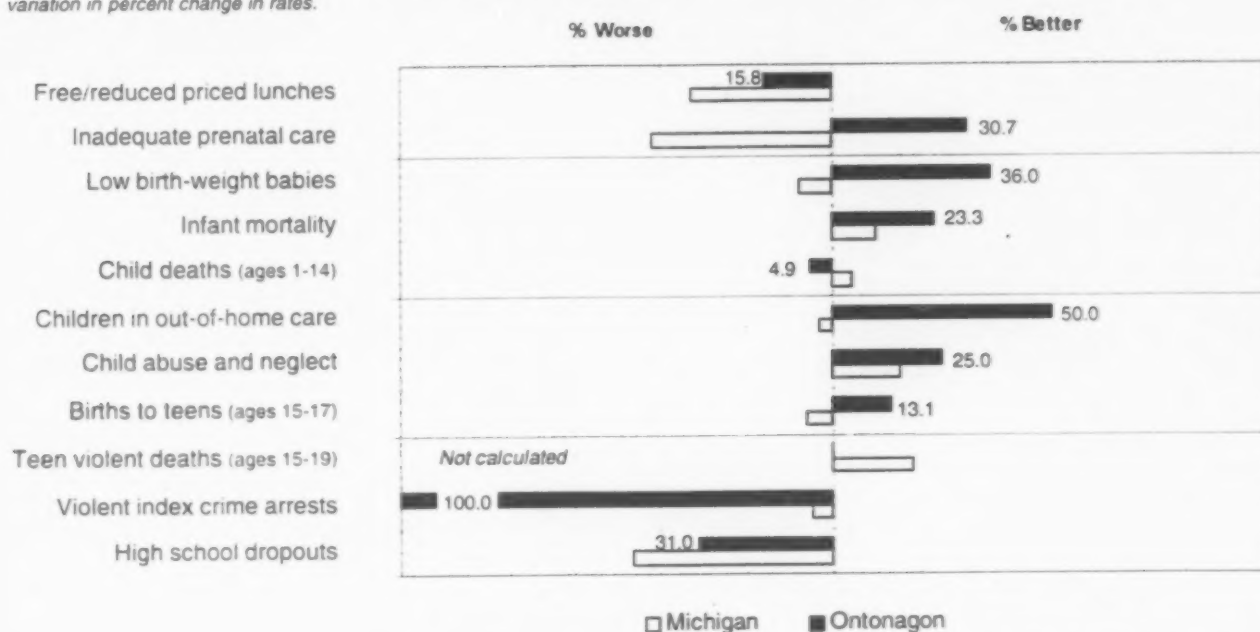
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	8,854	8,624	8,355
Children under 18 years of age	2,109	1,952	1,805
under 5	536	514	466
5-9	535	532	497
10-13	498	432	415
14-17	540	474	426
Children as percent of total population	23.8%	22.6%	21.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,500		
Married couple families	\$31,397		
Female-headed families	\$8,698		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR ONTONAGON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	436	14.8%	341	16.2%	29
Ages less than 6	134	17.3%	129	20.6%	31
Ages 6-17	302	13.9%	212	14.4%	33
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	18	46.2%	21	67.7%	48
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	439	28.6%	472	33.1%	43
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	5.9%	4	4.1%	20
• Low birth-weight babies	8	8.4%	5	5.3%	25
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	19.6	1	15.0	68
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	56.8	1	59.5	64
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	10	4.7	5	2.4	9
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	16	7.6	12	5.7	26
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	21.3	4	18.5	19
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0	0	0.3	54.3	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.3	1	0.6	10
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	12	2.5%	15	3.3%	19
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	42.6%	46	28.2%	29	75.7% 84
• Math	63.0%	68	20.4%	21	76.6% 85
• Science	66.1%	74	59.2%	68	81.3% 91

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OSCEOLA COUNTY



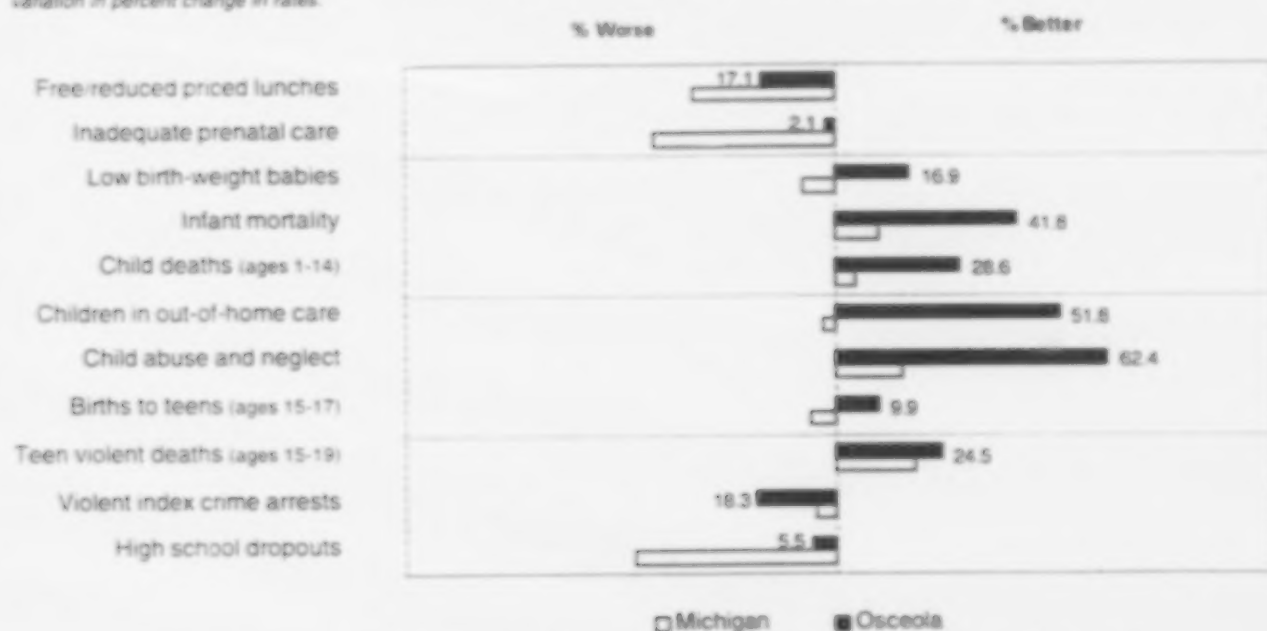
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	20,146	20,936	21,606
Children under 18 years of age	5,973	6,099	5,993
under 5	1,525	1,576	1,499
5-9	1,713	1,609	1,643
10-13	1,372	1,445	1,373
14-17	1,363	1,469	1,478
Children as percent of total population	29.6%	29.1%	27.7%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$26,404		
Married couple families	\$30,152		
Female-headed families	\$8,310		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR OSCEOLA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* of Recent Year Rate
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1989)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,020	17.3%	1,367	23.7%	68
Ages less than 6	266	15.1%	513	28.0%	62
Ages 6-17	754	18.2%	854	21.6%	69
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	30	42.9%	50	74.6%	73
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced- priced lunches	1,885	36.1%	2,386	42.2%	70
Child Health	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	20	6.7%	21	6.8%	57
• Low birth-weight babies	20	6.7%	17	5.6%	30
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	11.1	2	6.5	18
• Child deaths—Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	2	46.7	2	33.3	38
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	48	8.1	23	3.9	31
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	93	15.6	35	5.9	27
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	14	28.5	13	25.6	46
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1	86.2	1	65.2	32
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests— Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.6	2	0.7	19
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	58	4.1%	63	4.3%	36
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	37.9%	157	42.0%	185	86.3% 328
• Math	53.0%	220	49.4%	218	71.6% 272
• Science	70.7%	281	59.6%	262	89.1% 293

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OSCODA COUNTY



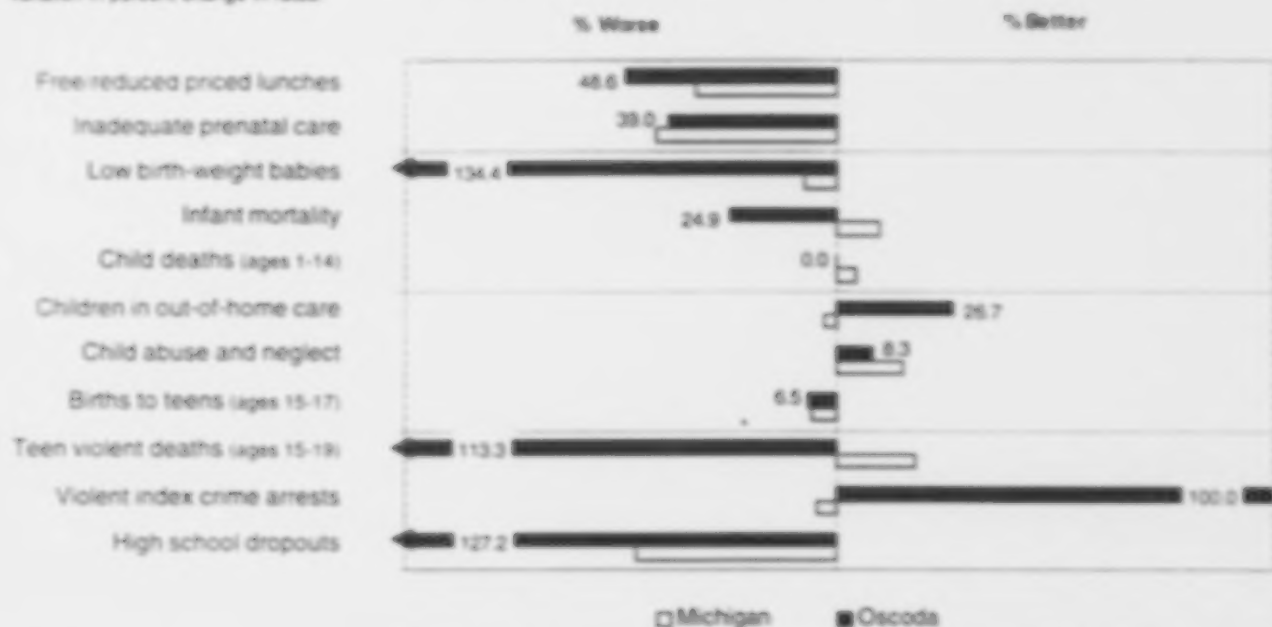
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	7,842	8,722	9,566
Children under 18 years of age	1,886	1,975	1,916
under 5	534	519	465
5-9	574	540	509
10-13	414	481	457
14-17	364	435	485
Children as percent of total population	24.0%	22.6%	20.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.6%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$23,264		
Married couple families	\$26,780		
Female-headed families	\$6,964		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR OSCODA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	362	19.4%	439	23.9%	69
• Ages less than:	137	24.3%	177	27.1%	59
• Ages 6-17	225	17.2%	262	22.2%	72
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,000 in 1989 for a family of 3)	4	6.1%	27	71.1%	66
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	299	34.5%	729	51.3%	81
Child Health					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	8	7.3%	9	10.1%	73
• Low birth-weight babies	3	2.8%	6	6.5%	63
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	9.1	1	11.4	57
• Child deaths—Age 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	40.6	1	40.6	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	8	4.0	6	2.9	15
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	24	12.7	22	11.7	53
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens—Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	24.9	4	26.6	48
• Teen violent deaths—Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	76.6	1	163.4	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests—Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.4	0	0.0	-
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	20	6.2%	50	14.1%	81
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	37.7%	40	32.8%	41	82.7% 67
• Math	56.5%	61	37.6%	47	72.3% 60
• Science	77.2%	95	57.4%	58	90.8% 59

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OTSEGO COUNTY



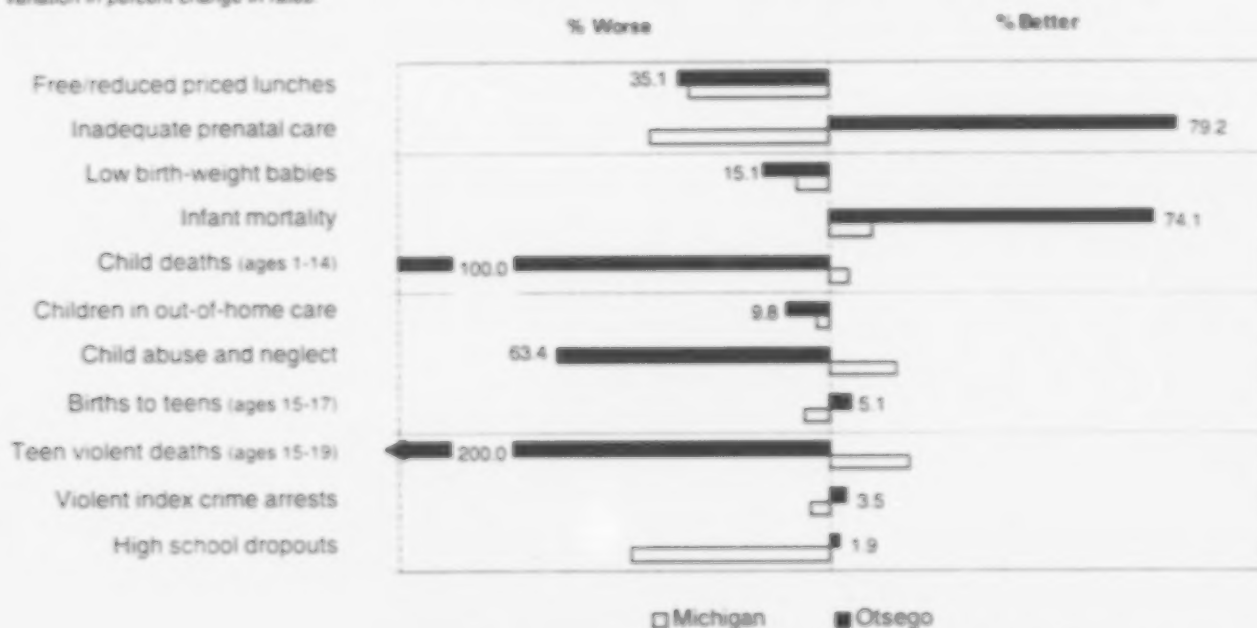
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	17,957	20,472	22,998
Children under 18 years of age	5,118	5,568	5,781
under 5	1,387	1,431	1,437
5-9	1,510	1,559	1,600
10-13	1,189	1,338	1,338
14-17	1,032	1,240	1,406
Children as percent of total population	28.5%	27.2%	25.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,714		
Married couple families	\$34,787		
Female-headed families	\$14,344		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR OTSEGO COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	553	11.4%	565	11.2%	11
Ages less than 6	181	12.4%	231	13.6%	13
Ages 6-17	372	10.9%	334	10.0%	10
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	25	51.0%	29	36.7%	1
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	788	19.5%	1,166	26.4%	19
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	20	7.9%	5	1.6%	4
• Low birth-weight babies	12	4.7%	15	5.4%	26
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	9.1	1	2.3	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	0.3	7.6	1	15.1	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	28	5.5	31	6.0	62
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	41	8.0	67	13.1	63
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	7	17.9	7	17	11
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	26.8	1	80.3	45
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.8	2	0.7	20
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	61	5.5%	69	5.4%	53
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^a
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	40.7%	136	39.5%	135	88.6% 287
• Math	58.2%	195	55.3%	189	73.8% 236
• Science	73.1%	228	71.5%	223	82.6% 242

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OTTAWA COUNTY



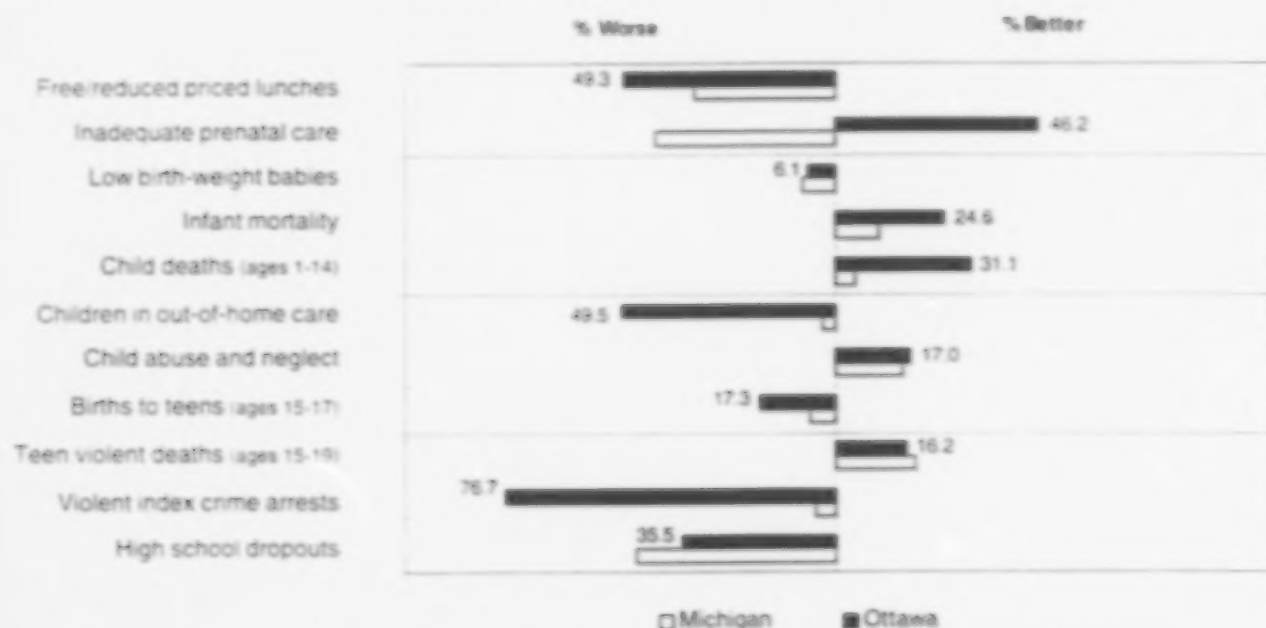
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	187,768	208,074	226,997
Children under 18 years of age	55,078	61,887	66,242
under 5	16,013	16,664	16,589
5-9	16,347	18,096	18,582
10-13	12,004	14,041	15,710
14-17	10,714	13,087	15,361
Children as percent of total population	29.3%	29.7%	29.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	11.8%		
Percent of children in single parent families	10.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$40,723		
Married couple families	\$42,873		
Female-headed families	\$17,515		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR OTTAWA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Recent Year Rates
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	3,095	6.2%	3,262	6.0%	2
Ages less than 6	1,141	7.4%	1,379	7.2%	2
Ages 6-17	1,954	5.7%	1,883	5.4%	2
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	154	44.3%	230	42.5%	5
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	3,505	11.0%	5,526	16.4%	6
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	180	6.1%	105	3.3%	13
• Low birth-weight babies	131	4.4%	150	4.7%	10
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	23	7.8	19	5.9	13
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	12	26.1	9	18.0	4
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	99	1.8	148	2.7	14
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	341	6.2	283	5.1	22
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	73	18.7	86	21.9	28
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	8	53	7	44.4	14
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	20	0.9	36	1.5	52
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	331	3.9%	476	5.3%	49
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	45.3%	1,189	38.8%	957	87.2% 1,908
• Math	67.3%	1,769	57.5%	1,417	79.9% 1,762
• Science	82.8%	2,104	67.0%	1,736	92.1% 1,905

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PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

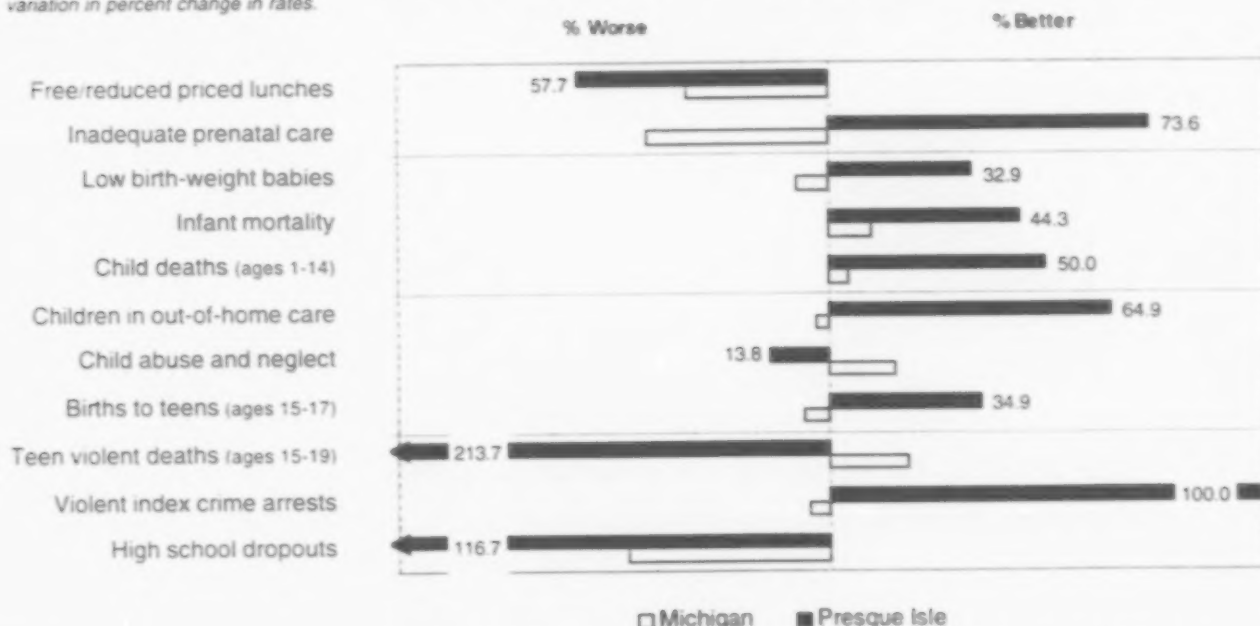
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	13,743	13,953	13,999
Children under 18 years of age	3,503	3,454	3,239
under 5	854	934	843
5-9	1,042	861	934
10-13	834	804	662
14-17	773	855	800
Children as percent of total population	25.5%	24.8%	23.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	1.3%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,050		
Married couple families	\$30,272		
Female-headed families	\$8,790		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

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CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR PRESQUE ISLE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Most Recent Year Rates
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	739	17.6%	561	16.4%	30
Ages less than 6	226	17.8%	230	22.6%	43
Ages 6-17	513	17.5%	331	13.7%	28
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	35	39.3%	31	53.4%	15
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	539	25.0%	838	39.3%	62
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	7	4.7%	2	1.2%	1
• Low birth-weight babies	8	5.4%	5	3.6%	4
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	2	12.9	1	7.2	25
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	22.3	0.3	11.1	-
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	14	4.1	5	1.4	3
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	29	8.3	33	9.4	46
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	4	13.5	2	8.8	1
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0.3	36.5	1	114.5	58
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	0.2	0	0.0	-
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	29	3.8%	69	8.2%	74
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	40.9%	58	35.3%	54	82.9% 175
• Math	60.6%	86	43.8%	67	76.3% 161
• Science	78.9%	138	63.9%	115	86.4% 153

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ROSCOMMON COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

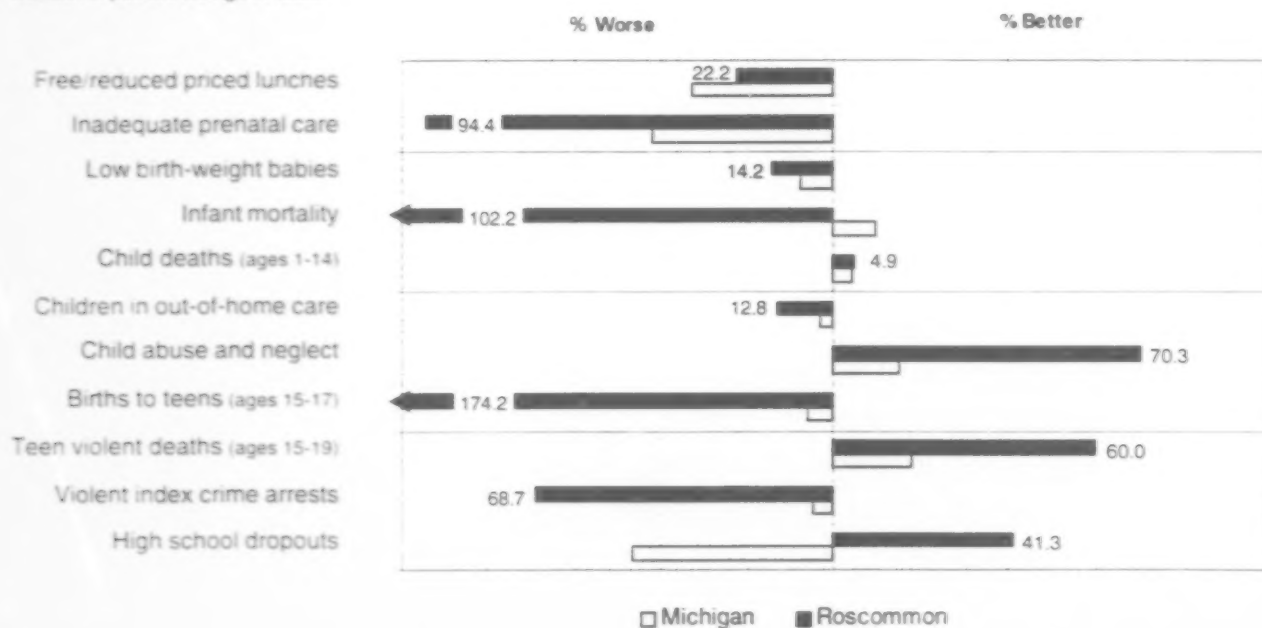
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	19,776	21,958	23,990
Children under 18 years of age	4,173	4,502	4,537
under 5	1,070	1,219	1,154
5-9	1,253	1,130	1,236
10-13	952	1,058	984
14-17	898	1,095	1,162
Children as percent of total population	21.1%	20.5%	18.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	21.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$24,129		
Married couple families	\$29,601		
Female-headed families	\$7,653		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR ROSCOMMON COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	537	14.0%	1,054	25.8%	74
Ages less than 6	120	10.8%	373	29.7%	68
Ages 6-17	417	15.3%	681	24.1%	77
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	16	10.8%	36	60.0%	27
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,387	36.7%	1,848	44.8%	75
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	6	3.2%	14	6.1%	51
• Low birth-weight babies	12	6.0%	16	6.9%	71
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	6.6	3	13.3	66
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	28.2	1	26.8	25
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	24	5.6	27	6.4	65
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	128	30.7	38	9.1	42
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	5	15.9	14	43.7	74
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	2	156.2	1	62.5	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	1.3	4	2.1	64
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	161	14.4%	90	8.5%	75
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	32.7%	102	32.2%	106	84.1% 207
• Math	48.7%	152	31.7%	104	67.8% 168
• Science	65.2%	187	54.2%	168	87.9% 182

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SAGINAW COUNTY

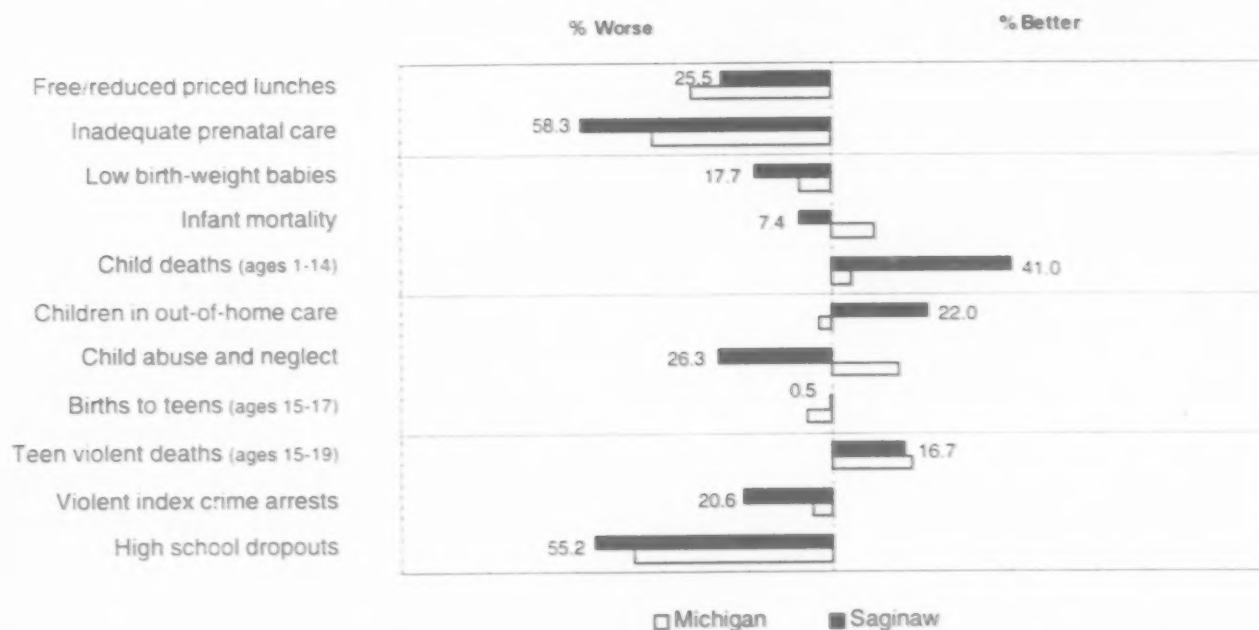


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	211,946	210,422	208,620
Children under 18 years of age	59,577	58,976	57,673
under 5	16,428	17,332	15,929
5-9	16,295	16,218	16,867
10-13	13,380	12,386	12,634
14-17	13,474	13,040	12,243
Children as percent of total population	28.1%	28.0%	27.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	39.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	28.3%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$32,310		
Married couple families	\$41,745		
Female-headed families	\$7,855		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR SAGINAW COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	11,658	15.9%	15,217	26.1%	75
Ages less than 6	4,189	19.2%	6,018	31.4%	74
Ages 6-17	7,469	14.5%	9,199	23.5%	75
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	880	51.5%	1,244	69.8%	60
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	10,727	30.2%	13,765	37.9%	56
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	189	5.6%	309	8.9%	66
• Low birth-weight babies	270	8.0%	328	9.5%	81
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	39	11.7	44	12.6	63
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	19	38.1	11	22.5	15
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	293	4.9	229	3.8	30
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	731	12.3	923	15.5	71
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	223	44.6	224	44.8	75
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	16	95.7	13	79.7	44
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	31	1.2	38	1.4	48
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	*328	3.4%	505	5.3%	48

*Numbers and percentages are estimated

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	34.4%	881	31.3%	772	80.9%	1,917
• Math	58.5%	1,499	42.0%	1,038	64.4%	1,503
• Science	62.3%	1,547	55.2%	1,382	81.6%	1,739

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SAINT CLAIR COUNTY



DEMOGRAPHICS

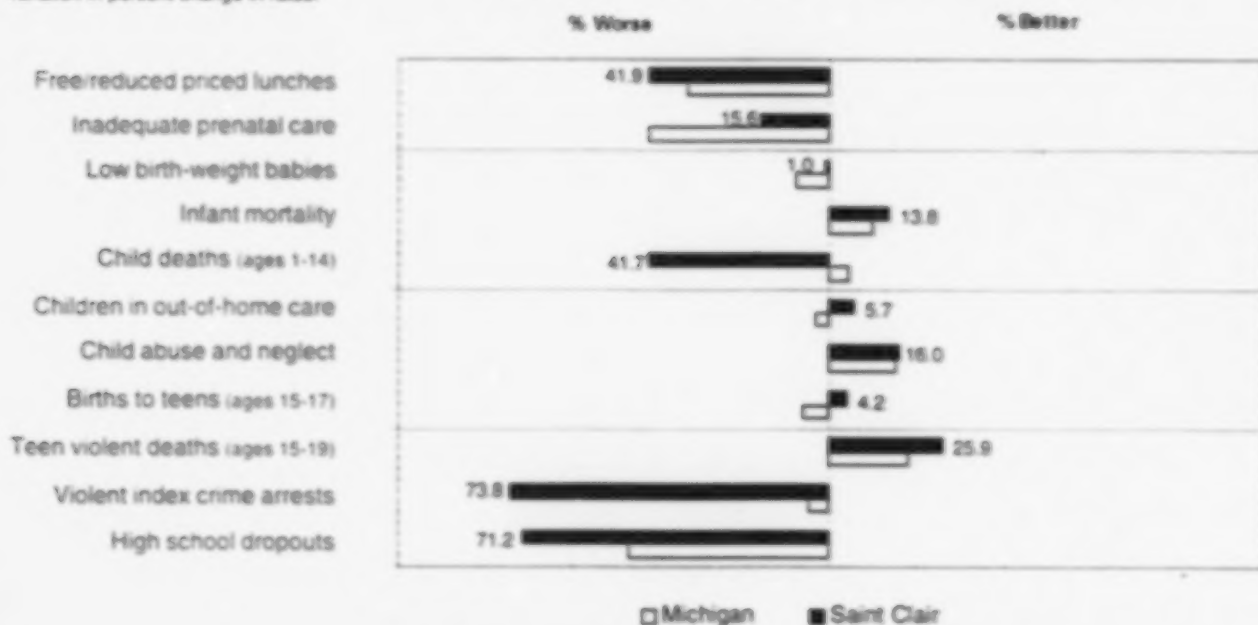
	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	145,607	153,519	161,141
Children under 18 years of age	40,411	42,223	43,300
under 5	11,043	11,256	10,929
5-9	11,464	12,351	12,404
10-13	9,097	9,467	10,150
14-17	8,807	9,148	9,817
Children as percent of total population	27.8%	27.5%	26.9%
Minority children as percent of all children	7.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$35,313		
Married couple families	\$40,541		
Female-headed families	\$10,321		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR ST. CLAIR COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rank)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	5,196	11.9%	5,845	14.7%	25
Ages less than 6	1,707	13.3%	2,445	18.7%	23
Ages 6-17	3,489	11.3%	3,400	12.7%	24
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	379	65.5%	548	65.6%	42
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	4,828	19.1%	7,325	27.1%	23
Child Health					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	85	4.1%	101	4.8%	32
• Low birth-weight babies	116	5.6%	119	5.7%	33
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	20	9.6	17	8.3	34
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	6	18.4	9	26.1	22
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	241	6.0	228	5.6	57
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	445	11.0	374	9.3	43
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	75	23.6	72	22.6	31
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	9	78.7	6	58.3	25
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	17	0.3	30	0.7	12
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	229	3.2%	393	5.5%	55
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	43.2%	867	36.3%	674	82.6% 1,483
• Math	61.9%	1,244	50.9%	946	68.0% 1,229
• Science	77.9%	1,546	70.0%	1,315	89.9% 1,497

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SAINT JOSEPH COUNTY

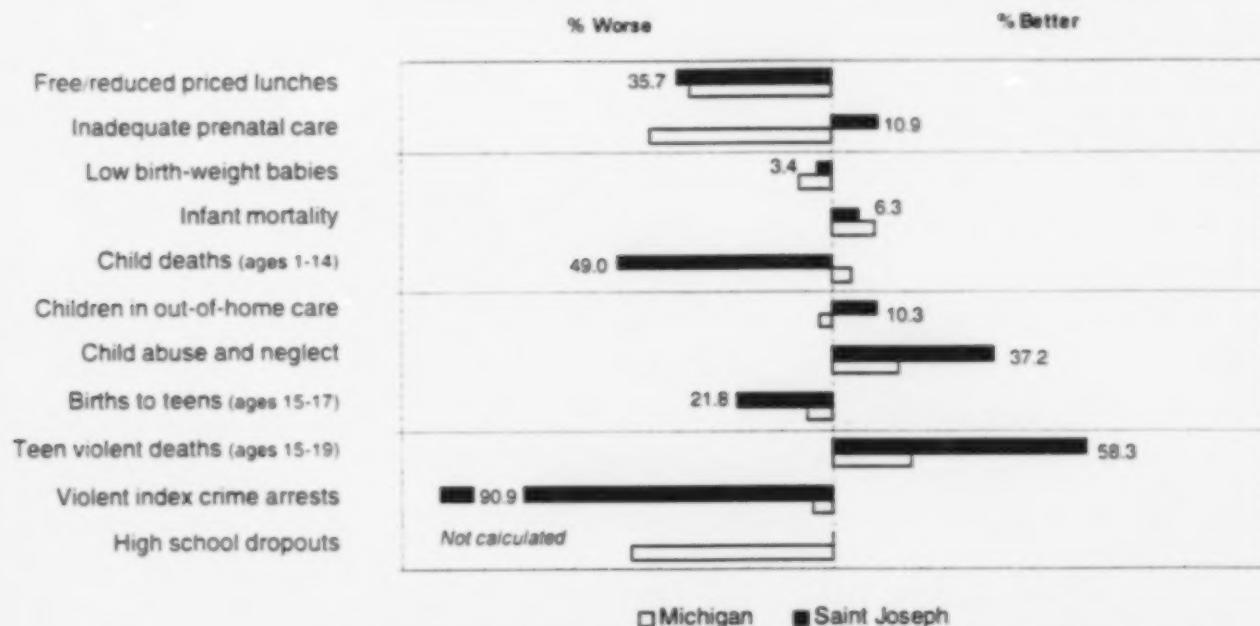


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	58,913	59,104	59,031
Children under 18 years of age	16,978	16,782	16,034
under 5	4,621	4,374	4,020
5-9	4,918	4,777	4,395
10-13	3,868	3,683	3,810
14-17	3,571	3,747	3,809
Children as percent of total population	28.8%	28.4%	27.2%
Minority children as percent of all children	5.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	19.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,668		
Married couple families	\$36,555		
Female-headed families	\$11,426		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank* of Recent Year Rates
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,262	13.3%	2,672	16.2%	28
Ages less than 6	897	15.9%	1,142	20.6%	29
Ages 6-17	1,365	12.0%	1,530	13.9%	29
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	105	40.2%	227	71.4%	67
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,233	19.7%	3,070	26.7%	21

	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)		
Child Health						
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	54	5.9%		45	5.3%	35
• Low birth-weight babies	59	6.5%		57	6.7%	66
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	10	10.6		8	9.9	50
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	18.6		4	27.7	26

	(1990)		(1994)		
Child Safety					
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	85	5.0	76	4.5	44
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	234	13.8	147	8.7	39

	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)		
Teens at Risk						
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	39	30.2		48	36.8	66
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	91.7		2	38.2	10
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	9	0.2		18	1.0	31
	(1992)			(1994)		
• High school dropouts	ID	ID		164	5.2%	47

ID: Inconsistent Data which could not be considered reliable

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	38.3%	343	27.3%	244	82.1%	684
• Math	58.1%	525	35.6%	318	67.3%	559
• Science	70.4%	603	55.0%	483	85.6%	635

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SANILAC COUNTY

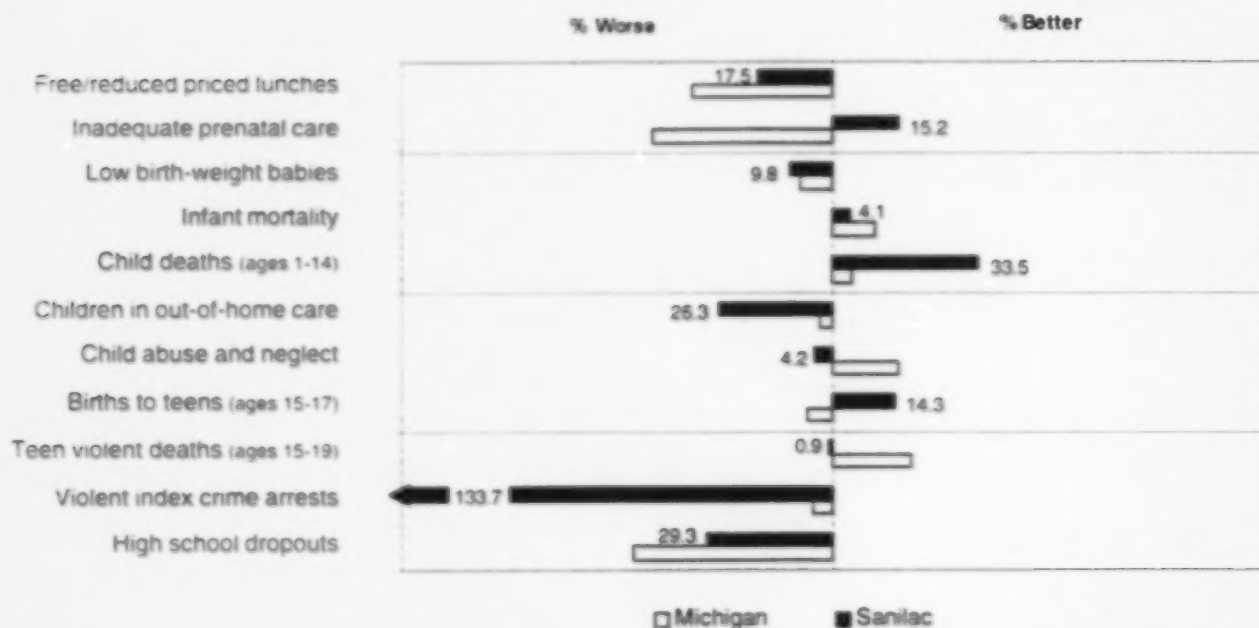


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	39,928	40,685	41,364
Children under 18 years of age	11,293	11,198	10,800
under 5	2,966	2,888	2,824
5-9	3,205	3,025	2,897
10-13	2,622	2,577	2,434
14-17	2,500	2,709	2,645
Children as percent of total population	28.3%	27.5%	26.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.1%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.6%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$28,524		
Married couple families	\$31,926		
Female-headed families	\$10,120		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
 *Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



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INDICATORS FOR SANILAC COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,680	13.4%	2,040	18.3%	40
Ages less than 6	485	13.4%	759	21.4%	35
Ages 6-17	1,195	13.4%	1,281	16.9%	49
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	52	58.4%	96	60.4%	28
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,874	24.7%	2,473	29.0%	29
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	38	6.8%	31	5.7%	47
• Low birth-weight babies	30	5.2%	31	5.7%	35
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	6	10.0	5	9.6	44
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	31.4	2	20.9	10
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	24	2.1	30	2.7	13
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	118	10.4	123	10.9	50
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	19	21	17	18	17
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	150.9	4	152.2	63
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.9	4	1.7	56
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	39	1.6%	51	2.1%	9
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores		Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o		
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5	Grades 7 and 8	Grades 10 and 11		
• Reading	44.9% 275	37.7% 242	82.4% 495		
• Math	60.9% 373	56.5% 363	73.8% 445		
• Science	75.5% 484	73.7% 431	88.8% 517		

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SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

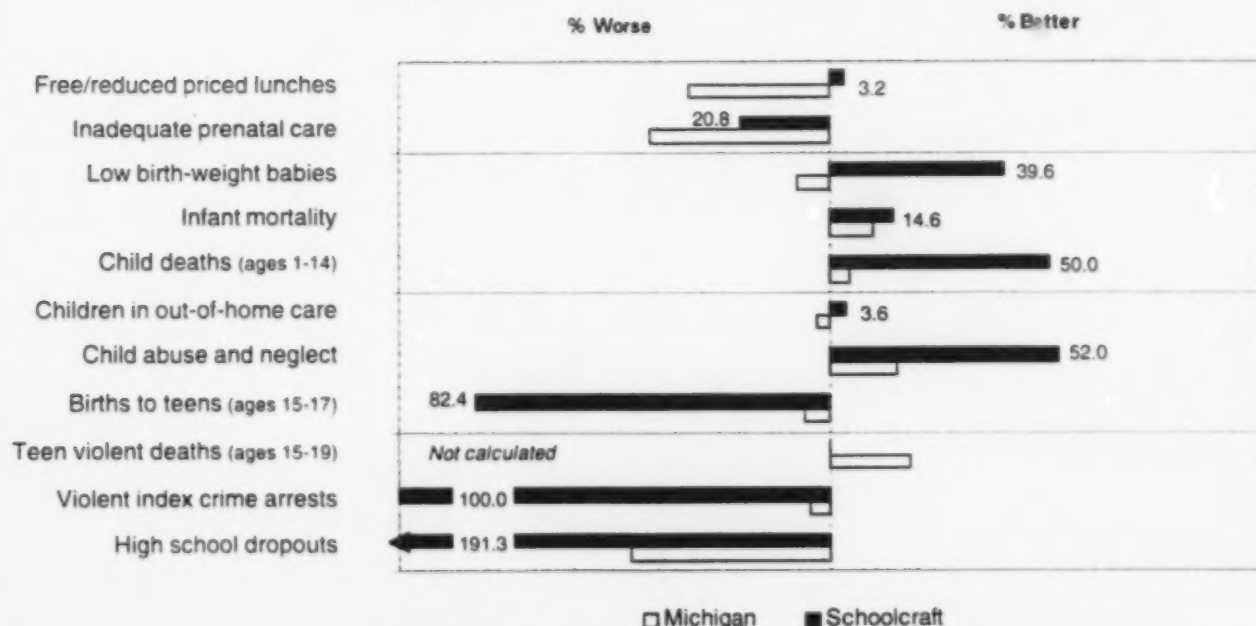


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	8,302	8,333	8,285
Children under 18 years of age	2,130	1,957	1,742
under 5	504	458	420
5-9	620	492	446
10-13	503	496	402
14-17	503	511	474
Children as percent of total population	25.7%	23.5%	21.0%
Minority children as percent of all children	11.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	16.7%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$27,019		
Married couple families	\$31,544		
Female-headed families	\$8,848		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

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INDICATORS FOR SCHOOLCRAFT COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	422	17.0%	424	20.2%	51
Ages less than 6	110	14.7%	184	29.6%	67
Ages 6-17	312	18.0%	240	16.2%	44
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	19	19.0%	37	82.2%	80
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	489	44.5%	525	43.1%	71
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	3	3.1%	4	3.7%	17
• Low birth-weight babies	5	5.4%	3	3.3%	3
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	1	7.3	1	6.2	-
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	1	37.5	0.3	18.7	-
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	21	9.7	20	9.4	77
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	25	11.7	12	5.6	25
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	3	13.6	5	24.8	41
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	0	0	1	120.6	-
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	0.3	1.3	1	2.4	67
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	6	1.5%	18	4.4%	37
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	37.8%	34	16.8%	17	91.5%
• Math	62.2%	56	50.5%	51	82.9%
• Science	84.1%	74	53.8%	42	96.6%

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SHIAWASSEE COUNTY



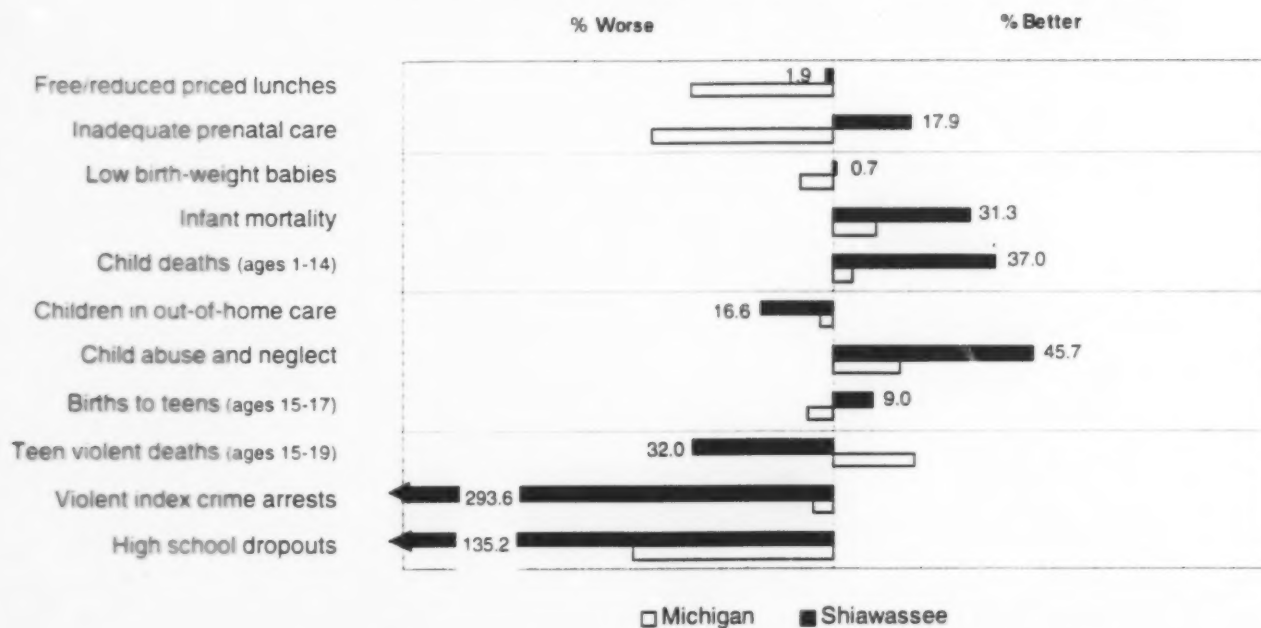
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	69,770	70,967	71,876
Children under 18 years of age	19,935	19,424	18,757
under 5	5,134	5,321	5,072
5-9	5,461	5,179	5,339
10-13	4,751	4,240	4,054
14-17	4,589	4,684	4,292
Children as percent of total population	28.6%	27.4%	26.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	3.5%		
Percent of children in single parent families	17.0%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$34,636		
Married couple families	\$38,687		
Female-headed families	\$10,298		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

* The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR SHIAWASSEE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	2,232	9.4%	2,757	14.1%	22
Ages less than 6	698	9.8%	1,218	19.8%	26
Ages 6-17	1,534	9.2%	1,539	11.5%	18
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	135	57.0%	221	64.1%	38
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,738	20.3%	2,848	20.7%	10
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	47	4.6%	38	3.8%	18
• Low birth-weight babies	60	6.0%	60	5.9%	42
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	9	8.7	8	6.0	14
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	31.8	3	20.0	7
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	44	2.2	51	2.6	11
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	234	11.7	127	6.4	31
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	45	26.1	41	23.7	38
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	75	6	99.1	52
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.3	9	0.8	24
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	95	2.4%	237	5.6%	58
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	35.9%	371	35.2%	354	84.5% 891
• Math	57.0%	591	50.8%	511	72.8% 782
• Science	73.5%	761	64.1%	687	89.0% 829

* A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.

^o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

TUSCOLA COUNTY



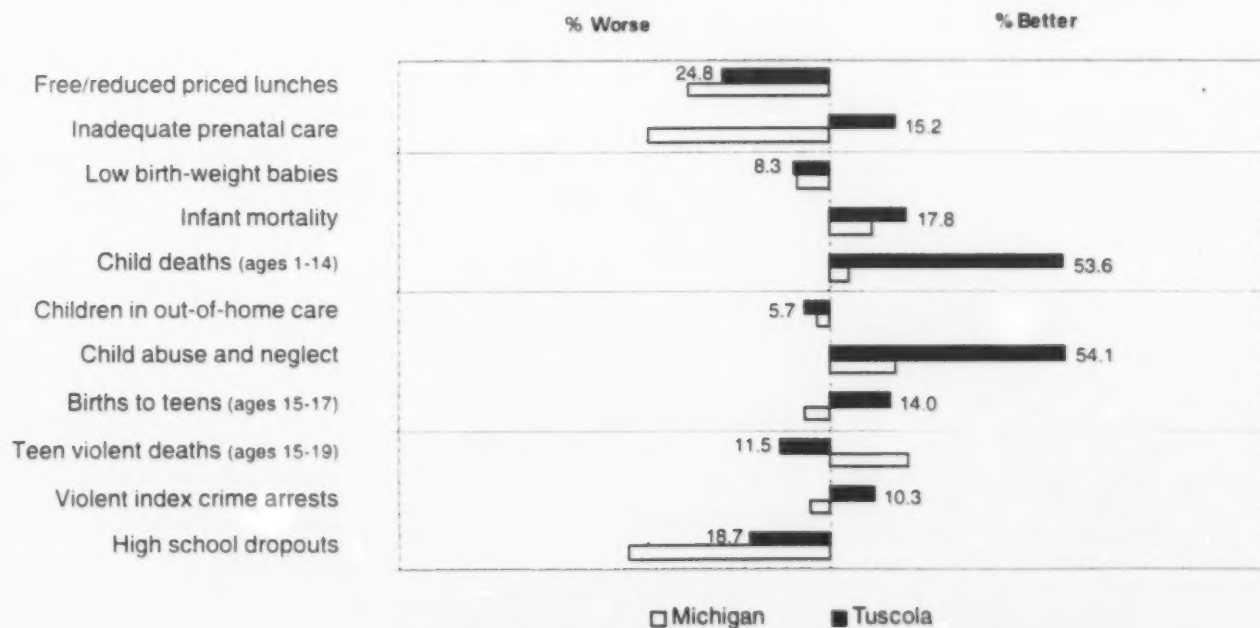
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	55,498	55,949	56,146
Children under 18 years of age	15,826	15,277	14,510
under 5	3,954	3,935	3,715
5-9	4,429	4,104	4,011
10-13	3,754	3,504	3,266
14-17	3,689	3,735	3,519
Children as percent of total population	28.5%	27.3%	25.8%
Minority children as percent of all children	6.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	15.1%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$32,388		
Married couple families	\$36,493		
Female-headed families	\$9,447		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing

*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR TUSCOLA COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,988	10.6%	2,586	16.8%	34
Ages less than 6	554	10.2%	1,062	22.3%	41
Ages 6-17	1,434	10.8%	1,524	14.3%	31
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	96	50.5%	136	67.7%	49
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	2,658	24.3%	3,666	30.4%	33
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	41	5.4%	36	4.6%	28
• Low birth-weight babies	43	5.7%	48	6.1%	47
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	9	11.5	7	9.4	43
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	9	65.2	4	30.2	30
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	88	5.5	93	5.9	60
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	157	9.9	72	4.5	14
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	29	21.5	25	18.5	18
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	4	81.7	4	91.1	50
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	3	0.4	3	0.4	5
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	128	3.5%	155	4.2%	35
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	36.9%	317	32.1%	301	83.4% 785
• Math	51.6%	443	48.2%	452	72.4% 684
• Science	71.9%	604	59.2%	555	87.9% 742

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- o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

VAN BUREN COUNTY

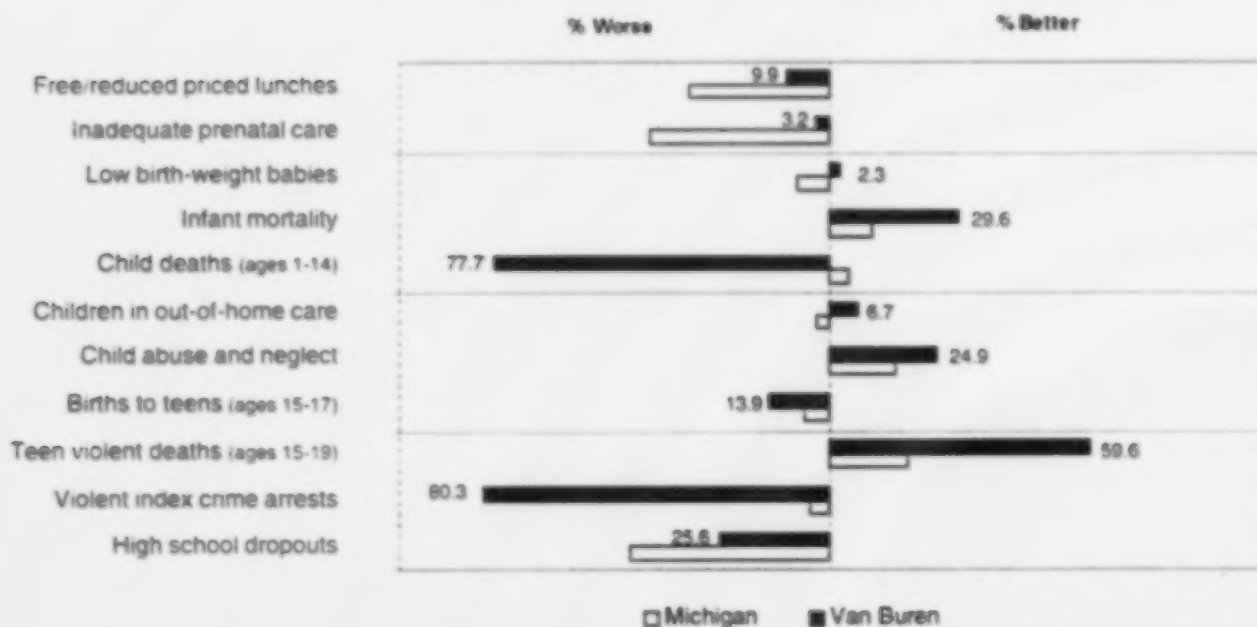


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	70,060	74,479	78,701
Children under 18 years of age	20,396	21,563	22,133
under 5	5,401	5,923	5,905
5-9	5,969	5,886	6,283
10-13	4,651	4,944	4,929
14-17	4,375	4,810	5,016
Children as percent of total population	29.1%	29.0%	28.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	18.2%		
Percent of children in single parent families	21.4%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$29,260		
Married couple families	\$35,058		
Female-headed families	\$10,870		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR VAN BUREN COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	3,709	17.9%	4,138	20.7%	54
Ages less than 6	1,265	19.6%	1,387	21.0%	32
Ages 6-17	2,444	17.2%	2,751	20.6%	66
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	161	54.6%	226	62.6%	35
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	4,905	35.0%	6,332	38.5%	59
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	92	8.8%	103	9.1%	68
• Low birth-weight babies	69	6.6%	72	6.4%	58
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	13	12.2	10	8.6	38
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	5	29.0	9	51.6	60
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	167	8.2	156	7.6	71
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	414	20.3	311	15.2	69
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	57	35.9	65	40.9	71
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	7	128.3	3	51.9	16
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	11	1.2	20	2.1	65
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	250	5.9%	320	7.4%	69
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	41.7%	504	31.7%	413	81.1% 884
• Math	60.9%	737	48.9%	638	72.6% 794
• Science	75.9%	927	66.3%	788	88.0% 887

- * A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.
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WASHTENAW COUNTY

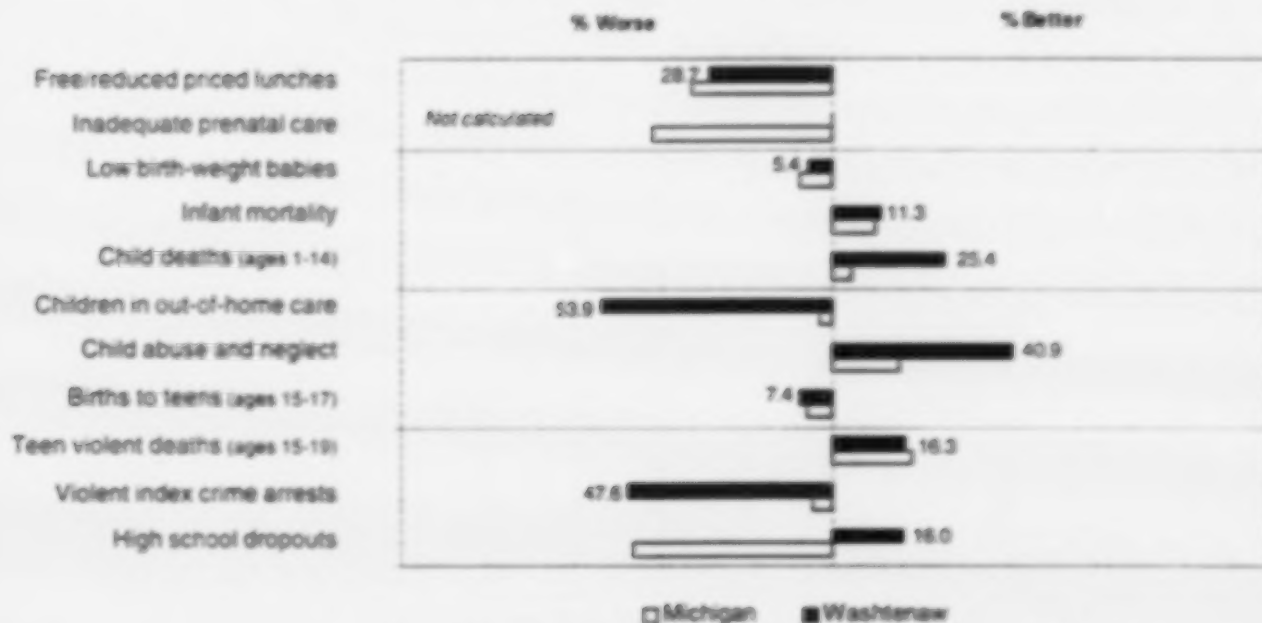


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	282,937	300,496	311,281
Children under 18 years of age	61,096	66,351	70,228
under 5	19,160	20,307	20,325
5-9	17,431	18,547	19,481
10-13	12,530	13,394	14,471
14-17	11,975	14,103	15,951
Children as percent of total population	21.6%	22.1%	22.6%
Minority children as percent of all children	22.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	18.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$46,246		
Married couple families	\$52,337		
Female-headed families	\$16,189		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. (See Data Notes.)

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1985-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR WASHTENAW COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank [*]
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	5,870	9.4%	6,280	10.5%	9
Ages less than 6	2,374	11.8%	2,820	12.6%	11
Ages 6-17	3,496	8.2%	3,460	9.3%	8
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	509	39.9%	577	44.2%	6
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	5,390	16.0%	7,747	20.6%	9
Child Health					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	132	3.4%	N/A	N/A	-
• Low birth-weight babies	232	6.0%	259	6.3%	54
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	35	9.0	33	8.0	31
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	16	30.4	12	22.7	16
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	157	2.6	241	3.9	32
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	408	6.7	241	3.9	9
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)	Average	(1991-93)		
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	98	22	105	23.6	35
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	10	38.8	8	32.5	6
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	58	2.4	87	3.5	68
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	676	6.7%	562	5.6%	57
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements ^o
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	48.2%	1,437	43.5%	1,198	88.8% 2,150
• Math	65.7%	1,960	56.1%	1,545	77.9% 1,871
• Science	78.9%	2,416	67.2%	1,831	91.5% 1,981

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^o Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

N/A: Data were not available.

WAYNE COUNTY

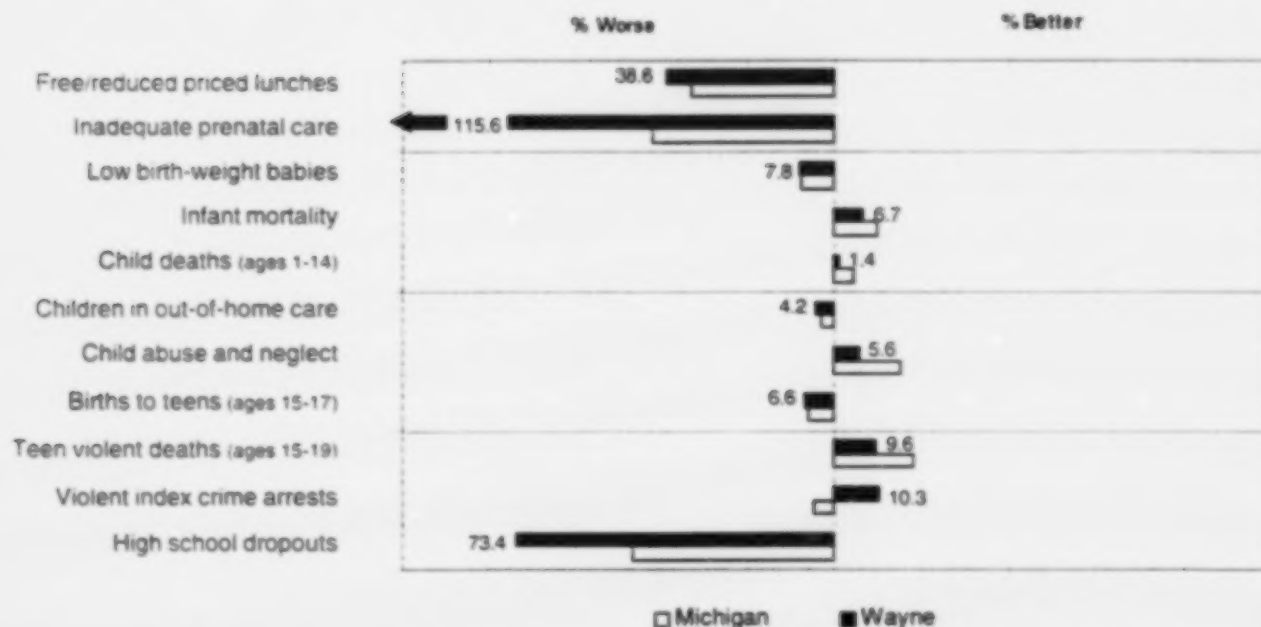


DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	2,111,687	2,068,248	2,034,624
Children under 18 years of age	570,637	585,111	591,093
under 5	170,851	185,290	167,236
5-9	154,194	168,954	180,133
10-13	121,749	116,611	131,372
14-17	123,843	114,256	112,352
Children as percent of total population	27.0%	28.3%	29.1%
Minority children as percent of all children	53.4%		
Percent of children in single parent families	34.9%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$31,448		
Married couple families	\$45,775		
Female-headed families	\$8,855		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR WAYNE COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rates)
Economic Security	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	138,682	20.6%	169,215	30.3%	79
• Ages less than 6	48,136	23.7%	69,460	34.8%	79
• Ages 6-17	90,546	19.2%	99,755	27.8%	79
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	11,126	56.6%	13,927	64.0%	36
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	103,334	31.2%	148,901	43.3%	73
Child Health	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	2373	6.8%	5449	14.6%	81
• Low birth-weight babies	3,590	10.2%	4,161	11.0%	83
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	545	15.5	548	14.5	67
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	174	35.8	171	35.3	44
Child Safety	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	6,561	11.5	6,840	12.0	81
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	6,387	11.2	6,029	10.6	49
Teens at Risk	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	2,250	47.8	2,395	51	79
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	182	114.1	162	103.1	55
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests--Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1,866	7.7	1,698	6.9	76
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	6,819	8.6%	12,116	14.9%	82

*Numbers and percentages are estimated

Education: 1995 MEAP Tests

Skill Area	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*	
	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11	
• Reading	39.9%	9,761	28.7%	6,658	75.7%	14,730
• Math	53.4%	13,071	35.3%	8,197	53.5%	10,389
• Science	71.8%	17,005	50.5%	11,398	79.1%	13,315

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WEXFORD COUNTY



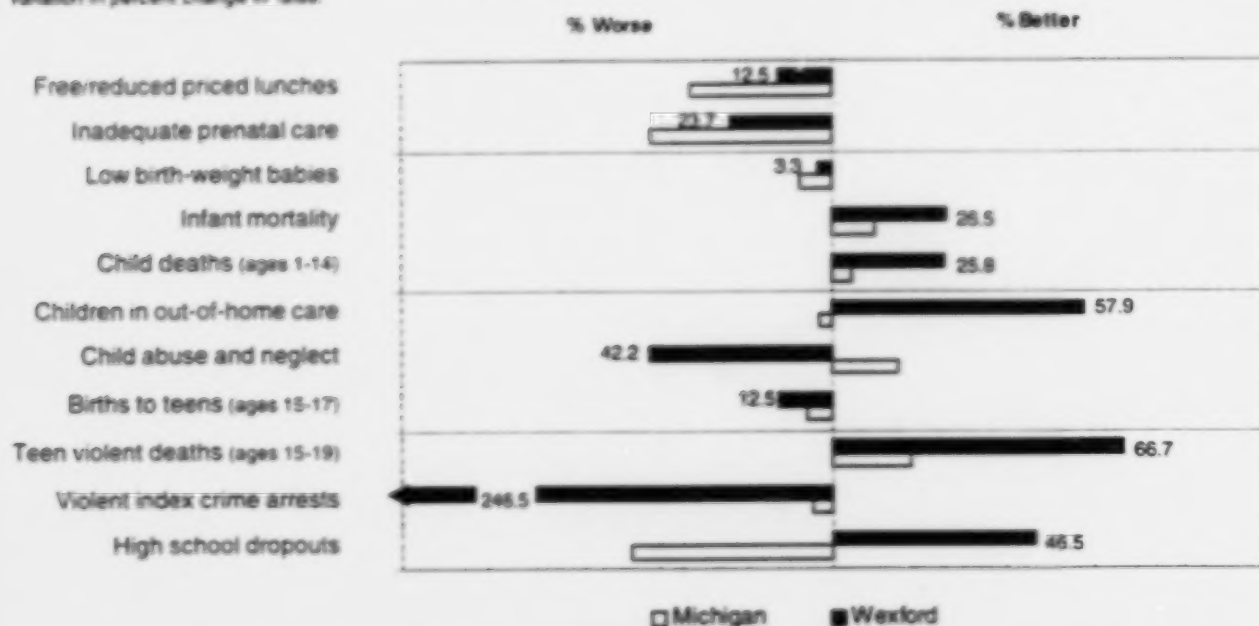
DEMOGRAPHICS

	1990	Projections*	
		1995	2000
Total population	26,360	27,088	27,605
Children under 18 years of age	7,565	7,769	7,571
under 5	2,067	2,061	1,876
5-9	2,260	2,173	2,128
10-13	1,670	1,839	1,726
14-17	1,568	1,695	1,840
Children as percent of total population	28.7%	28.7%	27.4%
Minority children as percent of all children	2.7%		
Percent of children in single parent families	20.2%		
Median income of families with children			
All families	\$28,372		
Married couple families	\$33,237		
Female-headed families	\$8,771		

Source: 1990 U.S. Census of Population and Housing
*Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Caution: any changes in small numbers of events may cause large variation in percent change in rates.

CHILD WELL-BEING: CHANGES BASED ON RATES*



Not calculated: Percentage change was not calculated in all instances. See Data Notes.

*The percentage change is calculated using a three year average rate for the base year (1986-88) and recent year (1991-93) for most indicators. See opposite page.

INDICATORS FOR WEXFORD COUNTY

	Base Year		Recent Year		Rank*
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	(of Recent Year Rate)
Economic Security					
	(1980)		(1990)		
• Children below poverty	1,178	15.5%	1,453	19.5%	48
Ages less than 6	414	17.9%	553	22.5%	42
Ages 6-17	764	14.5%	900	18.1%	54
• Single mother families with children under 6, below poverty (Under \$10,060 in 1989 for a family of 3)	66	64.1%	86	55.8%	19
	(1990)		(1995)		
• Children receiving free/reduced priced lunches	1,525	31.1%	1,976	34.9%	47
Child Health					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	19	4.8%	25	5.9%	49
• Low birth-weight babies	22	5.5%	24	5.7%	36
• Infant mortality (per 1,000 births)	3	7.6	2	5.6	10
• Child deaths--Ages 1-14 (per 100,000)	3	41.2	2	30.6	33
Child Safety					
	(1990)		(1994)		
• Children in out-of-home care (per 1,000)	71	9.4	30	4.0	33
• Child abuse/neglect victims (per 1,000)	102	13.5	145	19.2	75
Teens at Risk					
	(1986-88)		Average	(1991-93)	
• Births to teens--Ages 15-17 (per 1,000)	15	26	16	29.2	56
• Teen violent deaths--Ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	3	167.1	1	55.7	21
• Juvenile violent index crime arrests-- Ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	2	0.6	7	2.1	66
	(1992)		(1994)		
• High school dropouts	104	7.4%	54	4.0%	30
Education: 1995 MEAP Tests					
	Students with Satisfactory Scores				Eligible for Diploma Endorsements*
Skill Area	Grades 4 and 5		Grades 7 and 8		Grades 10 and 11
• Reading	47.8%	213	34.5%	150	80.2% 271
• Math	57.7%	258	38.9%	169	73.1% 250
• Science	70.8%	301	62.5%	299	87.4% 300

- A ranking of 1 means a county has the "best" rate compared to other counties in the state. If the number of events averaged less than one or the rate could not be calculated, a county is not ranked on that particular indicator.
- Moderate, as well as satisfactory, scores establish eligibility. These figures represent results of initial tests only.

Data Notes and Sources

This year, trends on the key KIDS COUNT indicators are reviewed for the most recent five year period available for each indicator. For example, the latest data for "free and reduced priced lunches" is 1995, while the latest information on "infant mortality" is 1993. Only "high school dropouts" uses less than five years for trend analysis because the current method of calculating the dropout rate started in the 1991-92 school year, so rates previous to that time may not be considered comparable.

By reviewing the rank, readers can assess the rate for each indicator in a county in relationship to other counties in Michigan. The percentage bar chart allows comparison of change over time for each indicator within the county itself.

Base Year and Recent Year

For most of the indicators, three-year averages are used rather than yearly numbers and rates because in many Michigan counties rates are based on small numbers of events which can vary considerably from year to year. Even with three-year averages, dramatic variation can occur where rates are based on relatively small numbers. A single year reference means the data represent a single year, usually a school or fiscal year. (See discussion of Annual Rates and Numbers.)



Three-year Averages

For seven of the eleven indicators on the Child Well-Being chart for each county, the rates and numbers reflect three-year averages with 1986-88 being the base year and 1991-93 the most recent year. The seven indicators include all the Child Health indicators, as well as births to teens, teen violent deaths, and juvenile arrests for violent index crimes. (Annual numbers and rates are available in the data supplement for this year's book.)

Annual Rates and Numbers

Four indicators use annual rates and numbers. Children receiving free and reduced priced lunches compares school years 1989-90 and 1994-95 as the base and most recent years. The high school dropout indicator is also an annual rate; the percentage change compares school years 1991-92 and 1993-94. School years are referenced by year in the second half; for example, 1993-94 is 1994. Indicators of Child Safety are also annual and use fiscal years 1989 as the base and 1994 as the most recent year. (Fiscal years start October 1 and end the next September 30; the year references the September date.)

Ranking

For every county each indicator is ranked by its relationship with the most recent rates in the other 82 counties in the state: a rank of "1" is the best. Counties were not ranked on an indicator if the number of events in the most recent year (usually an average of the last three) was less than one. Of the fourteen indicators, seven included fewer than all 83 counties in the ranking.

Bar Chart: Trends in Child Well-Being

For eleven indicators from the four areas of well-being: economic security, child health, child safety and teens at risk the percentage change between the rates in the base year and the most recent year are displayed in a bar chart. If the rate rose, the percentage change is presented as a worsening trend for that indicator.

Although the rates presented have been rounded to one decimal point, unrounded numbers for rates were used to compute the percentage change. This means that any hand calculations of rounded numbers may deviate from the percentage changes presented. Caution should be used in reviewing the trends bar chart. Trends based on small numbers have limited use in comparing trends with other areas or predicting future probabilities of such occurrences.

Indicators: Definitions And Sources

Births to Teens (Ages 15-17)

Rates reflect the number of births per 1,000 women in this age group. Each year a rate is determined based on the population in this age group. For the years of 1986-1992, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing counts are used for the population base. The 1993 rate uses population estimates prepared by the Office of the State Demographer. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

Child Abuse and Neglect Victims

Child abuse and neglect victims reflect an unduplicated count of children who are confirmed victims of abuse or neglect. The state defines abuse as "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare, occurring through non-accidental physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or maltreatment."

Child neglect includes "harm or threatened harm to a child's health and welfare by a parent, legal guardian or persons with custodial care occurring through either (1) negligent treatment; or (2) placing the child at an unreasonable risk or by failure of the caretaker to inter-vene when possible to remove that risk."

Numbers and rates are presented for fiscal years - October 1 through September 30. The rate is the number of child abuse and neglect victims per 1,000 children. The rate is based on the number of children under age 18 in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Report PS-31D, Victims by Category of Abuse/Neglect, Children's Protective Service Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services (1989-1994).

Child Deaths (Ages 1 to 14)

The child death rate reflects the number of deaths from all causes per 100,000 children between the ages of 1 and 14. Each year a rate is determined based on the population in that age group. For the years of 1986-1992, the 1990 Census of Population and Housing counts are used; population estimates prepared by the Office of the State Demographer are used for the 1993 rate. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1991-93 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

Children Below Poverty

The poverty rate for children reflects the Census Bureau's definition of "related children," which includes only the family head's children by birth, marriage or adoption, and other persons under age 18 related to the family head. In the 1980 census, information on child poverty was only for related children, so this measure was also used for 1990 to ensure accurate trend data. Unrelated children include those in foster care, group homes, and non-institutionalized places such as a foster care home. (Poverty thresholds are applied on a national basis and are not adjusted for regional, state or local variations in the cost of living).

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, Persons by Age in Poverty, ST73A (1980 and 1990).

Children in Out-of-Home Care

Children in out-of-home care include only those children in facilities or placements supervised by the Department of Social Services (DSS) or the courts. Children in the following living arrangements supervised by the DSS are included: family foster care, including the homes of relatives; foster homes or foster group homes; institutional care, including any care provided in an institutional setting, such as training schools and residential programs; and other care arrangements, including halfway houses; other staffed group homes not licensed as foster homes; DSS-supervised group or family shelter homes; detention; jail; and out-of-state placements. (Since children in mental health facilities or out-of-home placements supervised by the Department of Mental Health are not included, these numbers are viewed as an under-count of children in out-of-home care.) These numbers and rates do not match those published by the Michigan Department of Social Services, which reports the number of children in out-of-home care in the last quarter of the year. Because the number of children in out-of-home care fluctuates over the quarters, KIDS COUNT takes an average of the four quarters.

Numbers and rates are presented for fiscal years which start with October 1 and end September 30. The rate is the number of children in out-of-home care per 1,000 children. The rate is based on the number of children under age 18 in the 1990 Census of Population and Housing.

Source: Report PS-315, Children's Protective Services Management Information, Health and Welfare Data Center, Michigan Department of Social Services (fiscal years 1989-1994).



Children Receiving Free and Reduced Priced School Lunches

This indicator includes the percentage of all public school students receiving free or reduced priced school lunches in school years 1989-90 and 1994-95. Students from families reporting income below 185 percent of the federal poverty line are eligible for reduced price meals, while children from families with incomes below 130 percent of poverty are eligible for a fully subsidized or free meal. The rate reflects the number of children who are receiving free or reduced price meals divided by total school enrollment during that school year.

Source: Report of School Program Operations (FNS-10), Food and Nutrition Services, Office of Nutrition, Michigan Department of Education (fiscal years 1989-1994).

Children under 18 Years of Age/Children as Percentage of Total Population/Total Population

Population data for children by age comes from two sources: 1) 1990 data from the Census of Population and Housing; and 2) 1995 and 2000 preliminary projections from the Office of the State Demographer.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, ST71A (1990) and Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

High School Dropouts

Michigan's annual dropout rate is calculated on the number of students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 in public schools in a given year and the number enrolled in grades 10 through 12 in the next year, adjusted for graduating students and transfers in and out of districts. The rate represents one year only. The calculation does not reflect those who return to complete their diploma requirements or those who drop out prior to the ninth grade. Although inconsistent data affected eleven counties in the trend period, state totals reflect unadjusted totals and rates.

Source: Retention Dropout Information, Michigan Department of Education (1991-92 and 1993-1994 school years).

Indicators with Less than All 83 Counties in Ranking

Indicator	Counties Ranked
Inadequate prenatal care for mothers	81
Infant mortality	73
Child deaths (Ages 1-14)	67
Children in out-of-home care	82
Births to teens (Ages 15-17)	82
Teen violent deaths (Ages 15-19)	66
Juvenile arrests for violent index crime (Ages 10-17)	77

Inadequate Prenatal Care for Mothers

Inadequate prenatal care, as defined by the Kessner Index, does not (a) begin within the first trimester, or (b) include an average of at least one additional prenatal visit per month of gestation. The percentage shows the births to women who had inadequate prenatal care as a share of all live births. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 for the base year and 1991-93 for the most recent year. Irregularities in coding affected two counties in the trend period, but the state totals reflect unadjusted total numbers and rates.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

Juvenile Violent Index Crime Arrests (Ages 10-17)

For the Uniform Crime Reports, the Michigan State Police Department tabulates the number of arrests for eight index crimes.³ (The 1994 KIDS COUNT in Michigan Data Book contains the numbers and rates for juveniles arrests for all eight index crimes.) This year's indicator reflects the number of arrests of children and youth (ages 10-17) for only the first four or "violent" offenses: murder, rape, robbery or aggravated assault. The arrest figures include repeated arrests of the same individual for different offenses. It is also important to note that while youth 16 and under are classified as "juveniles" in Michigan, in this count, 17 year olds are also included, because the national standard for juveniles in the criminal justice system includes 17 year olds, as does the national KIDS COUNT project.

The rate is based on the total number of arrests of juveniles for violent index crimes per 1,000 children and youth aged 10-17. For the years of 1986-1992 the 1990 Census of Population and Housing counts are used; population estimates prepared by the Office of the State Demographer are used for the 1993 rate. Rates and numbers reflect three-year averages of 1986-88 as the base year and 1991-93 for recent year. (Due to changes in data collection procedures in the state, 1994 arrest data were not available in time to include in this report.)

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Criminal Justice Data Center, Michigan State Police (1987-1993).

Infant Mortality

This rate shows the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 in the base year and 1991-93 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

Low Birth Weight Babies

Babies of low birth weight weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5 lb. 8 oz.) at birth. Low weight birth percentages reflect the number of resident low weight births per 100 resident live births. Rates and numbers reflect an average of 1986-88 for the base year and 1991-93 for the most recent year.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

MEAP Tests

Michigan Educational Assessment Program (MEAP) is a statewide testing program to provide information to identify educational needs. Tests measure selected essential performance objectives in the subject areas of reading, mathematics and science. Tests are administered for reading and math in grades 4, 7, and 10 and for science in grades 5, 8, and 11. (Additional information about how to interpret and use MEAP scores is available in the *Michigan Educational Assessment Program Handbook*.) Grade-level data on the county pages reflect only the percentages and numbers of students performing at a satisfactory level on each test: scores are rated as satisfactory, moderate and low.

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (1994-1995).

Median Income of Families with Children

The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of families including those with no income. Married couple families indicate two parent families; female-headed families are single women who are heads of households with children.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF4 (1990).

Minority Children as Percent of All Children

The U.S. Census Bureau releases racial and ethnic population data every ten years which include five recognized racial groups: white, Black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander, and Other. The number of minority children is a total of Hispanic, Black, Native American, Asian/Pacific Islander and Other. The numbers will not equal the total number of children because Hispanics are an ethnic group and can be of any race; they may be double counted as a result.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF1A (1990).

Percent of Children in Single Parent Families

The percentage of children residing with single fathers or mothers is calculated by dividing the number of children living with single parents by the total number of children under 18. Children who live in a male-headed family have no mother present on a daily basis; children who live in a female-headed family have no father present on a daily basis.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, STF1A (1990).

Single Mother Families with Children Under 6 in Poverty

The number of single mothers with children who live below the poverty line reflects the poverty rate of female-headed families with children under 6 years of age. The percentage of single female-headed families below poverty with only children under 6 is expressed as a percentage of all single female-headed families with only children under 6.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF3A (1980 and 1990).

Students Eligible for State-Endorsed Diploma (based on 10/11 Grade MEAP)

Eligibility for a state-endorsed diploma requires scores of satisfactory or moderate performance on the reading test, and a 50 percent score on the mathematics and science tests administered through the Michigan Education Assessment Program (MEAP). The numbers and percentages reflect results of the initial tests; these shares will rise slightly as students can take these tests again before graduation and may get scores high enough for endorsement.

Source: MEAP Scores, Michigan Educational Assessment Program, Michigan Department of Education (1994-1995).

Teen Violent Deaths (Ages 15-19)

Teen violent deaths include deaths from accidents, homicides and suicides of teenagers ages 15 through 19, per 100,000 youth. Each year a rate is determined for that age group. For the years of 1986-1992 the 1990 Census of Population and Housing counts are used; population estimates prepared by the Office of the State Demographer are used for the 1993 rate. Once annual rates have been computed, an average of three years is calculated. Percentages and numbers represent an average of the three-year period 1986-88 and 1991-93, respectively.

Source: Center for Health Statistics, Office of the State Registrar, Michigan Department of Public Health (1986-1993).

Total Population

Population data come from two sources:

- 1) 1990 data from the Census of Population and Housing; and
- 2) 1995 and 2000 preliminary projections from the Office of the State Demographer.

Source: Census of Population and Housing, Bureau of the Census, STF1A (1990) and Office of the State Demographer, Michigan Department of Management and Budget.

Endnotes

¹ Victims by Category of Abuse Children's Protective Service Management Information, Report No. PS-31D (July 1994) Lansing, Michigan Michigan Department of Social Services, Health and Welfare Data Center.

² Ibid.

³ The eight index crimes include: murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, larceny, motor vehicle theft, burglary and arson.

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